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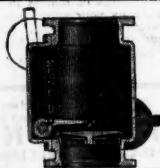


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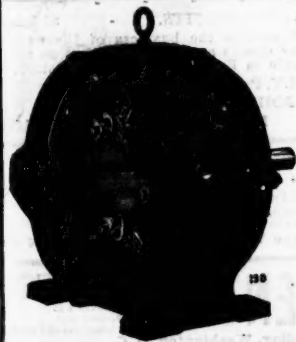


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The conservatism against which anti-typhoid vaccination must make its way is illustrated by an editorial in the celebrated French medical journal, *Le Caducée*, of recent date, reviewing in an ironical tone the latest efforts of the partisans of this form of inoculation. The Paris critic is not yet convinced of its efficacy. He describes the experiments of Courmont and Rochoix, of Lyons, with anti-typhoid vaccine introduced through the intestinal canal, on the principle that vaccination should be more efficacious when effected along the avenues naturally followed by the infectious germs invading the body. He concludes as follows: "Thus physicians who practice anti-typhoid vaccination agree neither on the vaccine to be used nor the method of inoculation. These disagreements and contradictions fully justify the opinion of Metchnikoff that 'this chapter of human vaccinations is still far from being definitely settled,' and we cannot help thinking it is fortunate that, in Morocco, anti-typhoid vaccination still remains optional." This view inspires Col. Valery Havard, Med. Corps, U.S.A., retired, to remark that such a conclusion "in the light of the brilliant results obtained in the American and English armies" cannot fail to strike one with amazement. Manifestly the Paris medical editor has not read the article in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* of Aug. 12, 1911, page 1524, entitled, "No More Army Typhoid," in which comparison was made between the morbidity from typhoid in the 2d Division, 7th Army Corps, in the Spanish-American War, and the division that took part in the Texas maneuvers last spring and summer. In our Fort Mackenzie letter, in our issue of Dec. 16, was a notice of the death of a non-commissioned officer of the 18th U.S. Infantry, who died of typhoid fever even after having received the preventive inoculation in Texas last summer during the border maneuvers. It has never been claimed for the vaccination that it is an infallible prophylactic, since some inoculations "take" in an effective way and others do not. It is the general average of prevention that medical officers of the Army are concerned about, and this average is high enough to justify their enthusiasm toward this form of prevention. Buffalo, N.Y., has adopted the modern method, employed in the Army, of vaccinating against typhoid fever. The Health Commissioner of that city has made preparations to furnish anti-typhoid vaccine to physicians and nurses to be used in immunizing persons against this disease.

That there is a substantial ground for fear that the inadequate equipment of the Hydrographic Office may result in stopping strategic moves of our fleet to waters other than those of the American continent is shown by the fact that fifty per cent. of the charts needed for the navigation of the waters of the world have to be obtained of foreigners. At the end of the last fiscal year the H.O. had on issue the following charts and plans: H.O. charts, 1,763; Coast and Geodetic Survey charts, 620, and British Admiralty charts, 2,032. Another reason for enlarging the facilities of this important adjunct of the Navy is the coming opening of the Panama Canal, which will make necessary the surveying of the waters in the triangle formed by Cuba as a base with Colon as the apex. The H.O. is hampered by the lack of a sufficient number of naval officers on duty and a corresponding lack of trained civil employees versed in nautical matters. Lithographing on zinc plates gives a rapidity of printing charts ten times greater than by the old way of engraving on copper. The appropriations and the force of employees of the H.O. have not been materially increased since 1898, in spite of the great increase of work made necessary since then; hence it has been impracticable to increase the number of charts kept on hand and ready for issue. The distribution of charts for ships of the Navy has been carried on

by means of station catalogues based on an abandoned arrangement of naval stations, the waters of the world being now divided into three naval stations, instead of five as formerly. New catalogues for each of the three naval stations should be published in a modern, systematic manner, while there should be compiled also lists of charts for possible strategic moves of the fleet, all of this kind of work requiring the services of a naval officer of experience versed in the strategic as well as the navigational needs of the fleet and with a knowledge of or adaptability to a similar type of modern business methods. In spite of all the drawbacks which handicap it, Capt. J. J. Knapp, U.S.N., the Hydrographer, says in his annual report that the H.O. has struggled on to keep up its high standard.

If any persons are disposed to be skeptical of the claims made by anti-mosquito crusaders as to the relation of the insects to malaria they are urged to consider the striking results obtained at Ismailia, founded by M. de Lesseps, who intended it to be a model city, a thriving port and the headquarters of the Suez Canal Company. It progressed rapidly, rising to a population of 10,000, until in 1877 malaria made its appearance, 300 cases occurring in that year. From 1885 to 1902 the number of cases annually was seldom much below 2,000, and in 1891 it rose to over 2,500, more than one-quarter of the whole population. In 1902 an anti-malarial campaign was started under the auspices of Prof. Ronald Ross, directed chiefly toward the extermination of the mosquitoes. A marsh near the town was drained; pools were filled up and a mosquito brigade was organized consisting of a European foreman and two natives. The duty of the brigade was to visit every house once a week, to treat the cesspools with petroleum, in order to kill the mosquito larva; to empty all standing vessels or tubs containing water, and to clear all irrigation channels of reeds, so that the water could flow swiftly. Penalties were imposed on the inhabitants if they did not report to the authorities the existence of untreated collections of water. The work cost \$10,000 the first year and about \$5,000 a year subsequently. For this relatively trifling outlay the most remarkable results were obtained. The number of cases of malaria fell at once, in 1903, to 300; in 1904 there were ninety cases; in 1905, thirty-seven; since then no fresh cases of malaria contracted in Ismailia have occurred; the disease is stamped out. It is necessary, however, to continue the preventive measures, since if the mosquito brigade stops work for a week the mosquitoes return. Medical officers of the U.S. Army have found that similar beneficial results follow a vigorous campaign against mosquitoes, notably Col. William C. Gorgas, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and his assistants, who have removed from the Panama Isthmus its hideous reputation of being a graveyard, and given it sick and death rates that compare favorably with those of cities in northern latitudes.

Governors and mayors in other places might profit by a consideration of the remarks of Mayor Gaynor, of New York, at a review of the 22d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., on the evening of Dec. 20. In addressing the officers of the regiment he decried endeavors that had been made to have the Militia called out for city strike troubles. "During my administration as Mayor," Mayor Gaynor said, "there have been two specific occasions when difficulties that were termed strike troubles engaged the efforts of the police. Many hasty persons rushed to the conclusion that the Militia alone would be able to cope with the trouble, and I was called upon to use my efforts to have the Militia take the situation in hand, but I refused because I was confident the police would be able to handle the cases satisfactorily, and they soon showed that they were." It should never be forgotten that while the cause of immediate law and order may be subserved by the calling out of Militia the general effect on the disorderly or dangerous elements in communities is likely to be bad, for it tends to emphasize the weakness of the police, and to just that extent do law and order suffer. Despite the belief of those naïve and innocent people who hold that order is maintained in communities, not by the fear of the police, but by the native goodness of the inhabitants, the force that makes for peace and security in every community on this earth of ours is the power that is latent in the policeman's club; that is to say, the power of the courts to enforce compliance with their mandates. But for this force, this power, the decisions of the highest courts would be as if written in water. By making as impressive as possible the civil representatives of law, by so much is the majesty of the law kept before the general public; the calling out of the military being reserved for those rare occasions when disorder rises to dimensions approximating civil war.

A little more than fifty years ago the shipping interests of the United States were second to none in the world, although this Republic was a baby among the other nations as far as age was concerned. Now the handicap which it must overcome in obtaining again a commanding position on the sea, if its merchant marine is ever restored, is shown by figures recently given out as to the world pre-eminence of the Hamburg-American Line, a German company, in tonnage and number of ships, surpassing anything in Great Britain even. The present tonnage of that company is 1,210,000, and its fleet numbers 400 vessels visiting 350 ports. With allied lines the tonnage reaches the grand total of 2,000,000. Irrespectively entirely of the influence of such

a tremendous trade upon the commerce of the German Empire, one has but to consider what such a traffic fleet could supply the German navy in time of war in the way of auxiliaries to realize to what an extent a great merchant marine contributes not only to the prosperity of the country, but also to its military power, and what the United States loses in allowing itself to be surpassed by other nations in commercial shipping. Students of German development have not hesitated to affirm that the sudden growth of the German navy has been due to the reflex influence of the vast private navy upon national sentiments. The Navy of the United States, as the second in power in the world, holds to-day a position never before held perhaps by any other navy the world has ever seen. Never before, so far as our study of the navies of history has taught us, has a nation, practically dead on the ocean in a commercial sense, been able to evolve a navy of the first order.

The Italian point of view concerning the war in Tripoli is indicated by the extract that follows from the *Italian Gazette of Florence*, which claims to be "the most read Anglo-Saxon paper in Italy": "We who are outsiders could not plead for Italy on any other ground than because the possession of Tripoli was for this country requisite and indispensable if she were to breathe freely in an atmosphere of national independence. Other motives may or may not have induced Italy to the step she took, and if these really existed Italians alone are in a position to appreciate them. We must respect the aim of a civilized and progressive people to secure its existence as a nation. Tripoli in the possession of Turkey was in feeble hands from which it might easily have been snatched by another Power; and this latter event, which others seem to neglect or to treat retrospectively as a remote or unreal contingency, has haunted the Italians ever since the French settled at Tunis. The situation in the Mediterranean was already complicated enough; but what it might have become with Germany or France in possession of Tripoli requires no stretch of imagination to figure. With Italy at Tripoli there is less danger of European peace being disturbed and of continual alarms being raised. No nation but Italy could have obtained that territory without appearing to threaten the interests of another. Such a consideration goes far to outweigh all the rebukes she has received."

In an article on "Conflicting Interests in Morocco," in the *Independent*, Albert Edwards shows how steadily and subtly France has pursued her career of conquest in North Africa ever since the time of Napoleon I. French policy has always been that of exclusion and monopoly. Speaking of the development of Morocco, Mr. Edwards says: "Whether or not the United States is to have a fair share in the profits of this rich development depends entirely on the attitude of our State Department. If our Government is far-sighted it will line up with Germany in insisting that the open door promised by the French at Algiers shall stay open. There can be no doubt that, in spite of that promise, the French have been closing it; if we want our share of trade, if we want to have our treaties respected, the State Department should take emphatic action at once. We would find not only Germany with us over this issue of an open door, but every nation in Europe with the exception of France and England. We could have our way."

One of the best comparisons to show the relative growth of the naval power of Great Britain and Germany of late is the number of battleships maintained in full commission by both countries since 1904. In that year England had a total of thirty-three, Germany eight; in 1905, the figures were thirty and twelve; in 1906, thirty-two and fifteen; in 1907 and 1908, thirty-two and sixteen; in 1909 and 1910, twenty-eight and sixteen, and in 1911, twenty-eight and seventeen. In seven years, therefore, the fully commissioned battle fleets of Great Britain have been reduced by five units, or fifteen per cent., while those of Germany have increased by nine units, or 112.5 per cent., a difference sufficiently marked to account for much of the recent agitation in England over the naval strength of her neighbor across the North Sea. That the all-big-gun ship craze has the world in its clutches is shown by the fact that the battleship *Centurion*, launched at Devonport, England, on Nov. 18, was the twenty-eighth big-gun ship launched in 1911. Of these Great Britain had eight, Germany and Russia four each, Italy three, and the United States, France and Argentine two each.

The concluding lectures of Prof. Sydney A. Reeve's course on the "History of Thermodynamics" will be given before the officers of the School of Marine Engineering at Annapolis, Md., at 10 a.m., on Friday and Saturday, Jan. 5 and 6, 1912, at the U.S. Naval Academy. His general subject will be "The Development and Future Prospect of the Internal Combustion Engine." On Saturday, Jan. 13, at 10 a.m., Mr. W. R. Hulbert, who assisted in the installation of the Thermit process at the navy yard, Boston, and on the U.S.S. *Dixie*, will give a talk on "The Thermit process and its application to repair work on shipboard," which will include a practical demonstration of a number of Thermit applications by the lecturer. This lecture is intended for the information of the officers of the School of Marine Engineering, but the subject is of such practical interest that the members of the first class of midshipmen of the Naval Academy will also be invited to be present. Officers of the Service who can attend any of these lectures will be welcomed.



Advocating a new scheme of inspection of organization, Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Luzon, P.I., in his annual report says that any inspection within the limits of the average military reservation would be perfunctory compared with what could be accomplished if the troops of the department were marched away from their posts to the vast uninhabited rolling prairie region constituting that part of the provinces of Bulacan and Nueva Ecija lying between the rice lands and the mountains, where field exercises could be had with the whole force which might be augmented by scout organizations within marching distance. To carry out such a project in the hot season would have been folly on account of the want of grass for grazing and water in the streams. To do that at the date of the report, the close of the fiscal year, would have been to interfere with the theoretical instruction then going on. So the department commander decided to have the project carried out in January, 1912. The report expresses surprise that U.S. troops in the Philippines cannot drill and fight without knocking off their helmets, when the British soldiers in India and other tropical countries still stick to the helmet and do their work without knocking off their headpieces. One of the reasons why the soldiers in the Philippines look so neat and soldierly, the department commander believes, is that they wear the helmet instead of the campaign hat. General Funston finds that the average soldier will use his campaign hat as a pillow on the first opportunity and nothing will keep him from doing so. After the hat has been so misused a few times, its shape is gone and then the wearer, knowing that he looks disreputable, is not likely to take much pride in his personal appearance in general. These remarks on headgear are called out by reports that the helmets are troublesome while drilling and heavy when wet. The department commander does not care to condemn the helmet until after the field exercises, being at present inclined to favor it on account of its comfort in hot weather as well as its neatness. Gauntlets are reported unsatisfactory owing to seams ripping. The remark of the C.Q.M. that Hong Kong, or English khaki, would be more satisfactory than that of American make is concurred in. Economy would be promoted if buildings at many of the posts were made of reinforced concrete, such as have been begun at Fort William McKinley and Camp Stotsenburg. Many of the post buildings in the department are showing the effects of weather and ravages of white ants. The water supply causes trouble at Stotsenburg, McGrath and Gregg camps. Shoes and leggings have come in for some criticism in the year. No recommendations are made by the chief surgeon, which would indicate that the medical officers have things working just about as they want them in Luzon. The constant daily non-effective was 286.65, or 36.08 per thousand of strength as compared with 50.79 per thousand in 1910. There were thirty-eight deaths—twenty-nine Americans and nine natives; making a death rate of 4.78 against 3.95 in 1910. With the exception of a few cases of measles and mumps there were no epidemics. Of 217 trials by G.C.M. nine were of officers, two being acquitted, and of the 208 enlisted men, nineteen were acquitted. There were 133 acquittals out of the 3,586 trials by inferior courts. The report recommends that "as a matter of plain justice to the Government officers and men, who go on sick report as a consequence of their own misconduct, forfeit their pay for the time they lose from duty." One Scout post, Regan Barracks, was inspected, and the report says that "their training leaves nothing to be desired, and if the garrison of that post is a fair sample of the proficiency of the scouts that body is much more of a military asset than is generally supposed."

Suggested by the frequent discussions as to the value of the physical tests required of Army and Navy officers of late years, and especially by the remarks of the Surgeon General of the Navy in his last annual report on that subject, is the conjecture as to how far the weakening of Napoleon's physique contributed to his loss of the battle of Waterloo. The Earl of Roseberry, in his history of Napoleon, sought to make it clear that the campaign rigors endured by the Emperor, followed by long periods of relaxation and luxury, had so undermined his health as to bring about a wandering of his mind at times when concentration was imperative. Much has been said of the contradictory and conflicting orders issued during the Waterloo campaign, and a writer in the London United Service Magazine points out that the great weakness of the French campaign there was due to the ignorance of the Emperor as to the exact character of the force operating against Ney and its relation to Wellington's army. The conditional instructions to Ney, this writer believes, would have been avoided "if Napoleon the Emperor had done what Bonaparte First Consul would have done, i.e., ridden over to Frasnès or Marbais and made a personal reconnaissance; and this shows us how important it is that officers of high command should preserve their physical activity and energy, and not lapse into habits of easy living." During his first Italian campaign, when Napoleon was less than thirty years of age, he was in the saddle practically for four days and nights in his desperate efforts to make up by rapidity of movement what he lacked in numbers and equipment. That he succeeded is a matter of history, but he must have done so at the expense of tremendous inroads upon his health, which later was to play him false at Leipzig and Waterloo.

In the light of a history of the American Revolution which has just appeared in England, officers of our Army and Navy and other travelers should make their meaning clear when referring in Great Britain to our Civil War. They must say the Civil War between the states, or otherwise define it, else they be misunderstood, for Chaplain Henry Belcher, of the Territorial forces of Great Britain, has just published a work in two volumes, entitled, "The First American Civil War." Mr. Belcher is great in literary picturesqueness, and might be called an historical chiaroscuro artist, for he fairly revels in lights and shades in depicting the persons prominent in the great drama that unrolled itself after the Declaration of Independence. Many of those whom Americans delight to remember as patriots fare badly at Mr. Belcher's hands, which are ever busy tearing away laurels and halos from the brows of the outstanding figures in that great contest which was to end in one of the purest forms of democratic government that the world has seen. Washington, however, holds Chaplain Belcher under the customary spell of his personality, to such an extent, indeed, that he is even willing to

ascribe to him powers not wholly without an infusion of the divine. "Washington," says Mr. Belcher, "was in a sense the John Baptist of America, true to his trust; one of those men whom one may without irreverence call divine, the instrument of divine purpose chosen to lay stronger and better foundations than he knew." If Mr. Belcher had not needed much space for attractive pen pictures, he might not have omitted an account of Clinton's expedition to Charleston and the attack of Montgomery and Arnold on Quebec. This latter military movement ought to have furnished him with material for much graphic writing, for anything Arnold undertook in those days he always made brilliant, if not sensational.

In speaking of the clever exhibition drills given by the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry under command of Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze, U.S.A., at the insular fair at San Juan, P.R., Dec. 12, 1911, the Times of Porto Rico, said: "The Porto Rico regiment entertained the visitors to the insular fair in a way that earned for them round upon round of well deserved applause. At 4:30 a rifle drill to music by the famous Porto Rico regimental band was put on, and at the finish of this part of the entertainment one company engaged in dumb-bell exercises and a double rifle drill, while another gave an exhibition of pitching camp, while still another company made an attack on an imaginary enemy, in which the machine gun platoon took part. The men of the hospital corps administered first aid to the wounded. It was during these exercises that Lincoln Beachy the aviator circled over the command in his aeroplane, dropping bags filled with corn meal, which represented explosive bombs, upon the soldiers, and as the paper bags containing the meal burst, the flying dust looked for all the world like smoke from shells. A small detachment of the regiment was detailed to fire upon the flyer as he circled near, and it proved to be a most realistic and thrilling event. The spectators were fairly wild with excitement. Beachy was about 350 feet above the soldiers. After this event there was a regimental parade and a musical drill by the entire command."

Among the officers of the National Guard who are strongly opposed to the provision of the Hay bill abolishing the Division of Militia Affairs of the War Department is Brig. Gen. Gardner W. Pearson, of Massachusetts, who has lost no time in putting his protest on record. General Pearson has prepared a brief to be presented to the Committee on Military Affairs at a hearing soon after the holiday recess. He has also communicated with the members of the Massachusetts delegation and has asked their aid in defeating the Hay bill. Representative Ames is the Massachusetts representative on the Committee on Military Affairs. In summing up for the guidance of the Massachusetts delegation, General Pearson says: "The proposed change cannot be other than detrimental to the interests of Organized Militia and is without a redeeming feature. It is feared that this very unwise legislation will be adopted by the present Congress, due to the fact that a large number of Representatives are new and do not thoroughly understand the disastrous effects this legislation would have on the Regular Army and the Organized Militia."

The English correspondent of the New York Tribune says: "Prince Louis of Battenberg will be the strongest individual force at the Admiralty. He has not been a partisan in the recent faction warfare, but has done his work as an organizer of brilliant ability and has commanded the confidence of the navy and of the country at large. Important changes may be impending in naval construction and in education, but an opportunist policy is probable, and the personnel of the fleet is likely to receive special attention from the peculiarly level-headed board in which there is no masterful martinet. Lord Charles Beresford both charges that the country was not ready for war with Germany and insists that talk about two keels for one must be stopped. This advice is timely when forecasts of a large increase in the German navy are coming from Berlin."

In describing the recent serious railroad wreck at Odessa, Minn., the Minneapolis Tribune of Dec. 20 said: "Remarkable courage in the rescue work was exhibited by four sailors of the battleship Charleston, who were going East on furloughs. They kept their heads at all times and seconded the efforts of the physicians and authorities as though a wreck was a common experience with them." There is no battleship Charleston in our Service, and the protected cruiser Charleston is not in commission. The question as to what vessel is meant is unimportant, and the tribute to the presence of mind of the sailors is well deserved. Such conduct is to be looked for in men whose special training is to fit them to do the right thing at the right time in all such emergencies. We refer to it now chiefly to make plain the value of the discipline which the men of the Navy receive, and how it fits in with the best that is expected of such men in time of public need.

A national committee on legislation of the United Spanish War Veterans has asked President Taft to approve the proposal to restore the Army canteen. The same committee made a like request of the Secretary of War. On this committee were Representatives L. O. Dyer, of Missouri; Sidney Anderson, of Minnesota; Thomas S. Crago, of Pennsylvania, and Claude U. Stone, of Illinois. The visits of the committee were made at the conclusion of a three-day session in the National Capital, in the course of which the subject of the canteen in its relation to the efficiency of the Army was thoroughly discussed.

The Commission of Fine Arts, of which D. M. Burnham is chairman, and Col. Spencer Cosby, U.S.A., is secretary, report that they have, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, reported upon forty-one questions of art submitted to them. These included the Pulaski, Van Steuben, Paul Jones, Commander Barry, General Shields and Fort Recovery Monuments; a portrait of Gen. George H. Thomas and the Valley Forge memorial arch.

The British House of Lords, by its rejection of the Naval Prize bill, passed by the House of Commons Dec. 7, puts off the ratification of the Declaration of London, the international agreement respecting prizes in naval warfare, for another two years.

## THE POWER OF CAVALRY A CREED.

By Colonel James Parker, 11th Cavalry.

(First Article.)

The decisive power of cavalry lies in its mobility and its rifle.

The main value of cavalry now, as in the past, lies in opposing Infantry.

The term "Mounted Infantry" should be no longer one of reproach. On foot, the cavalry of to-day, man for man equal to infantry, can attack positions, with the same determination, the same resolution, as infantry.

Cavalry that cannot fight on foot is worthless cavalry. But conversely, mounted infantry that cannot fight on horseback, is worthless mounted infantry.

Mounted Infantrymen who are not horsemen and who cannot use the saber can be swept off the earth by good cavalry. They must be able to fight on horseback as well as cavalry.

There is, then, no appreciable distinction between good mounted infantry and good cavalry. As a matter of fact, as regards their principal function, cavalry should be regarded as the mobile branch of the infantry. They use the same weapon, the rifle, which, often, their mobility enables them to use with great results. With this weapon in the American war of 1861-5, they were constantly and consistently employed to carry positions by assault, to stop divisions and armies of infantry.

The rifle is the principal weapon of the cavalryman of to-day. He is a rifleman on horseback, who in a few seconds can convert himself into a rifleman on foot, equal man for man to the best infantry, ready, like infantry without quailing, to receive the mounted charge of cavalry and repel it.

It is seldom possible now for horsemen to charge unshaken infantry. For when at the end of his charge, the modern horseman reaches his dismounted enemy, he finds a foe who is ever proof against the saber, who with his magazine always filled can return shot for saber cut, blow for blow. But in the place of the mounted attack on infantry, formerly the principal function of cavalry, there opens a vista of enormous possibilities for the rifle armed horseman of the future.

We foresee masses of cavalry around with rifle and saber, able to drive from their path rifleman and horsemen, equal mounted to the best cavalry, formidable on foot as the best of infantry—infinity with seven league boots, who can march thirty miles in five hours, attack and carry positions at the point of the bayonet, act, without assistance of infantry, as an independent force.

We foresee the great extension of modern battle lines modified by the development of a mounted infantry (able to fight as cavalry), ready to throw itself on the flanks or rear of the enemy, however distant they may be.

We must study the cavalry of the Civil War and of the Boer War, rather than the cavalry of Wagram and Waterloo, to obtain the proper conception of future cavalry action.

The cavalry of the American Civil War was a development, an evolution, wrung from four years of hard knocks, of bloody blunders, of humiliating failures. Cavalry at the beginning of that war was pronounced useless, out of date. Assuming that the only proper role of cavalry in action was mounted fighting and infantry being no longer afraid of mounted charges, it was easy to deduce the conclusion that cavalry could only fight cavalry, and thus had lost its usefulness.

As the war progressed, however, more and more uses were found for cavalry. It began to fight infantry, tentatively. In 1863 by opposing and delaying the march, with the rifle, of the leading divisions of the enemy's infantry, it made possible, a Gettysburg, a victory, at Chickamauga, a concentration. As the war progressed it became more common to employ cavalry, using the rifle, to delay, harass and halt the enemy's approaching infantry divisions; to seize and hold against infantry, until the arrival of foot troops, important positions. Finally, at the end, when at last the full powers of the mounted infantry-cavalry had been discovered, its detachments were increased and consolidated until they numbered, in some armies, almost one third of the total force, and under Sheridan and other leaders, in great masses, opposing on foot the enemy's infantry, our cavalry took a leading part in bringing to an end the war. But for the wonderful work our cavalry did at Sallards Creek, Five Forks, and the pursuit of the enemy ending at Appomattox, it is likely the war would have lasted many months longer.

All considerations concerning cavalry action are profoundly modified by cover.

In the old days cavalry country was open country.

Now, the more cover, the better for cavalry.

No cavalry force today can, in a country without cover, maneuver or dismount within a mile of hostile rifleman without serious loss. But if the country is rolling, or better, wooded it can move to or dismount within short distance of the enemy's lines.

Dismounted it has its horses at hand, where they can be protected; hidden, where they are safe from rifle or artillery fire.

Thus it is that that part of the United States east of the western plains is particularly adapted to the use of mounted infantry.

In all this country, wherever well settled, cover is increasing rather than diminishing; trees and hedges are being planted, few trees are being cut down. Woods more or less cover the country of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee. Wooded country surrounds the great cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and many others.

Cover, in a forest, of an army in a defensive position, acts as a screen, favoring the use of mobile troops by its opponent for quick turning movements, for sudden concentrated attacks on weak points of the enemy's line, or for approach.

Cover favors the use of mounted infantry in delaying actions, flank and rear attacks, raids, and independent expeditions.

Hence the great use made of mounted rifleman, north and south, during the American Civil War.

The battle field usually had in mind by writers, is where the attacking infantry must come within range of the enemy's artillery at 3,000 yards, advance under its fire until at, say, 1,200 yards, they come under the fire of small arms, from which point they must proceed by the advance of successive lines of skirmishers until the assaulting position is reached.

Compare these dispositions with those which would necessarily take place in wooded country like that around Washington, for instance. Artillery, having no target, can not be used until the lines come to close



quarters, at which time it will be exposed to a withering fire of musketry. The attacking infantry, when it first comes under fire, is almost in the assaulting position; it must at once enter upon the final phase of the combat; the rush on the enemy's trenches must be long delayed. The firing line must be numerous enough to discharge a heavy volume of fire on the enemy's trenches; the supports and reserves, being screened, must be well up and powerful so as to take a decisive part in the quickly ended combat. It on the defensive, not only one, but several lines of trenches must be prepared, for otherwise the enemy, behind the screen of the woods, may, like Longstreet at Chickamauga, organize a powerful column which, suddenly overwhelming the firing line, will pierce the center.

Wooded country offers innumerable opportunities for surprise, before, during, and after battles; it makes artillery of small account in deciding combats; it facilitates turning movements and attacks in flank like those at Chancellorsville and the Wilderness; it diminishes the effect of the long range of modern fire arms; it facilitates surprise, shock, the use of cold steel; it affords concealment for the horses of cavalry and thus makes the dismounted action of cavalry more practicable; it enormously increases the difficulties of superior command.

Woods profoundly affect artillery. This arm to be effective must be posted out of long range of the infantry rifles. Otherwise the infantryman, who has difficulty in finding a target on the modern battle field, will concentrate his fire on the battery. Such a contest is unequal, and usually results in the discomfiture of the artillery. It is difficult, in a wooded terrain, to use a battery, to its full advantage. Ranges of over a thousand yards are hard to obtain; if infantry or cavalry is seen or fired upon it finds a hiding place the next instant; the sharpshooters of the enemy approaching under cover constantly annoy the cannoniers—the battery runs a chance of being unable to bring up its horses or to timber up and change its position.

Cover, properly utilized, will enable cavalry or mounted infantry, to successfully attack infantry, in or out of trenches, by charging mounted and at the end of the charge jumping to the ground and fighting like infantry, as was done several times during the Boer War. In this way a space of four hundred yards can be covered in sixty seconds, a distance which would require for the advance of infantry from ten minutes to an hour. The mounted infantryman, head on, presents not much more than twice the target of the dismounted man and fire can be opened by well trained troops in five seconds after the command to halt and dismount.

Formerly, when cavalry fought exclusively by shock action and with the saber, bare, open terrain was called "cavalry country." Now that the long range rifles has become the principal weapon of cavalry, the more cover, the better for cavalry work.

It is cover that enables cavalry to conceal their horses and protect them from hostile fire or from capture, that makes turning movements possible, that facilitates surprise, that enables the cavalry to get up on the line of battle, and yet have their horses within reasonable distance.

And it can be shown that the development of the American cavalry as it was used in the Civil War was largely due to our peculiar terrain.

The independent action of large bodies of cavalry will be greatly facilitated by the wireless telegraph and by the navigation of the air. The great raids which were made use of during the American War of 1861-5, had then the disadvantage that once started on its career the raiding force was entirely cut off from communication with its own base and from co-operation with its own army, in case conditions changed. This sometimes led to unfortunate results, as in the case of Stuart's raid in the Gettysburg Campaign of 1863, and Sheridan's raid in the Wilderness campaign of '64, results so unfortunate as to create a doubt as to whether such movements of cavalry were profitable. The use of the wireless and of aerial messengers will in the future enable the commanding general to keep in touch with such expeditions and direct their movements.

The same is the case with the cavalry screen, whose columns will now be able to receive information from and transmit intelligence to the commanding general and to each other without loss of time, an element so precious in war.

In the same way the cavalry employed in great turning movements, attacking with the rifle the enemy's flank or rear, will be kept in touch at all times with the Chief of the Army.

It is safe to say that these new inventions will add immensely to the value of cavalry in future wars.

The task of the cavalry in reconnoitering will also be greatly simplified in future by the use of the aeroplane and dirigible balloon. By these means it will be possible to determine quickly the extent and position of the enemy's lines, the location of his flanks and of his depots and lines of communication. A function of the cavalry more important than reconnoitering will be that of a great reserve of riflemen, of mounted infantry. "The air men have located the enemy's flank twenty miles from here" will be the order.

"The Chief of cavalry will take 20,000 men of his reserve and strike the enemy at that point, promptly, four hours from now, driving it in. At that hour a frontal attack will be made."

What has been considered one of the principal functions of cavalry, namely scouting and reconnaissance, will be supremely affected by aviation. By far the most important of the military duties of the aeroplane will be the determination of the enemy's position and numbers by exploring his territory. It is not to be supposed, however, that the reconnaissance of the enemy's lines will be effected without resistance on his part. When the aeroplane appears hovering over the army it will be pursued and chased away by other aeroplanes. In order then to properly reconnoiter the enemy's lines the hostile aeroplanes must advance in force, which is likely to be opposed by a similar force of aeroplanes. A battle in the air must ensue. A battle of small arms and of maneuver, each force attempting to fly above the other or otherwise moving so as to obtain a position from which it can more effectively use its fire arms. The army which by preponderance of force in aeroplanes wins this novel combat, will be able at leisure to examine its enemy's lines, to discover their weak points and make preparations for an attack accordingly. All the future movements of the enemy will be at once discovered; the approach of his reinforcements and the march and position of allied armies will be information which will be always in the possession of the army having control of the air.

The necessity of reconnoitering and of thus moving far in advance of the army, where often cavalry is not in touch with the commander-in-chief, has hitherto made it difficult to employ cavalry in the ensuing battle, for what should be its most important role, the attack, dismounted and mounted. This necessity no longer exists to such a degree, and cavalry will thus be set free to pursue its true role.

(To be concluded another week.)

## AMERICAN OFFICER AT A CHINESE BATTLE.

The best account we have thus far seen, from a military standpoint, of the fighting in China between rebels and royalists, is that given to the Shanghai Times of Oct. 31 by an officer of the United States Infantry who saw the battle at Hankow on Oct. 27. His description is of particular importance just now when there is talk of intervention by this and other countries. The name of this officer, who contributes this enlightening analysis of Chinese methods of fighting is not given in the account, and although we know it and his high reputation for military knowledge we are not at liberty to publish it. Several things of importance are to be noted in this narration: The Chinese are amenable to discipline of a high order as was shown by the advance of the Imperial troops, and that they have a fighting spirit was shown by the bravery of the little band of ten who held off a column of 200. Keen military observers have predicted great things of the Chinese soldier if he could ever be trained to follow military rules, and this account would seem to justify these prophecies. The sleeping of the sentries at the railway station is a typical evidence of how far the Chinese still are from a proper understanding of military vigilance. Describing an engagement he saw this officer describes the Imperialists as well uniformed, well drilled soldiers, who behaved exactly as if they were merely on maneuvers, advanced in one well extended line of skirmishers, supported by columns in close formation, about 500 yards in the rear.

"They took cover well and kept their intervals with the steadiness of perfectly disciplined troops. The firing of the revolutionaries covered the entire area between them and the advancing Imperialists, but there was no fire control, and most of the rebel bullets must have fallen short or gone wide. They were replied to by five revolutionary guns. The Imperialists used shrapnel; the revolutionaries, apparently common shell, with which they were not able to do very much damage. I should estimate that the Imperialists had 3,000 men engaged with 3,000 not far in the rear in reserve. The strength of the revolutionaries never exceeded 6,000.

"Having been driven back from their lines the revolutionaries retired in disorder, but unbeaten and in excellent temper. All the men to whom I spoke said they were perfectly willing to fight again, and proved their words by taking advantage of every opportunity to turn round and fire on the advancing Imperialists. In this desultory way the battle, if so it may be called, lasted until sunset. At sunset two Imperial guns were still firing. Two revolutionary guns replied in a more or less desultory fashion at intervals."

## A CHAPTER OF NEWSPAPER HISTORY.

It is announced in the New York Sun that the control of that paper has passed to Mr. William C. Reick, who has for the last five years been associated in the management of the Times. The price paid by Mr. Reick for a controlling interest in the paper, fifty-one shares, is reported to be \$2,500,000, which would make a total for the paper of nearly \$5,000,000. This recalls the fact that the Sun in August, 1860, was sold by Mr. Moses S. Beach, then its proprietor, for \$100,000, this including the entire property of the paper except the printing plant, on which an option was given at \$25,000. The purchaser was a reverend gentleman by the name of Morrison, of Philadelphia. Mr. Morrison had inherited a fortune bequeathed to him by a rejected suitor of his mother on the condition that he should take the name of the donor. He was a gentleman of high character and philanthropic purpose, and he undertook to transform the Sun into a religious paper. The natural result followed, and within a little more than a year the circulation of the paper had fallen from a daily issue of between 62,000 and 72,000 to less than 30,000 and the property returned to the possession of Mr. Beach by virtue of a sale in accordance with the accompanying notice:

### NOTICE.

"By virtue of a Chattel Mortgage I will expose for sale at Public Vendue on Tuesday the First day of October, 1861 at 12 o'clock noon at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New York, the 'Title, Goodwill and business of the Sun newspaper, daily, weekly and extra editions, and all publications incidentally connected therewith, now published at the corner of Nassau and Fulton streets in the City of New York."

M. S. BEACH, Mortgagee.

The sale was conducted by Mr. Beach, the only two persons present being M. S. Beach and the writer, which explains how it is that the facts now stated are practically unknown. We put them on record here as an interesting chapter in the history of New York journalism. After some time Mr. Beach sold the paper again, this time to Mr. Charles A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War under Mr. Stanton. The results of Mr. Dana's able administration are shown in the increase in the value of the property. In comparing the price of the two sales, however, allowance should be made for the fact that the present sale doubtless includes the Sun building.

## BREEDING ARMY MOUNTS.

A great step forward in the breeding of horses for Army mounts is expected to result from the meeting of the Southern Commercial Congress at Nashville, Tenn., in April next, when Mr. George H. Rommell, Chief of the Division of Animal Husbandry in the Department of Agriculture, will have charge of a section, which will discuss the subject of breeding Army mounts. The announcement of the engagement of Mr. Rommell was made in Washington on Dec. 23. Mr. Rommell has made a study of horsebreeding for years and had charge of the establishing of the Morgan horse-breeding station in Vermont and the coach-horse station in Colorado. At the Nashville meeting the following will be among the subjects treated by experienced horsemen: Capt. C. H. Conrad, jr., U.S.A., in charge of the Front Royal Remount Depot, Front Royal, Va., "The South as a Source of Army Remounts"; Gen. John B. Castleman, Louisville, Ky., "The American Saddle Horse"; J. L. Jones, Columbia, Tenn., "The Mule Breeding, Feeding Management, and Market Requirements," and "The Draft Horse in the South," by B. White, Leesburg, Va. "The Army Remount Problem" is the title of a long circular just issued by the Department of Agriculture, the author being Mr. Rommell, who says that in the event of war more than double the number of horses now in the Regular Army would be needed, and that new relays of horses would be required every four or six months. Fully 50,000 horses would be required by the Army and the National Guard "before a shot was fired

or a saber drawn, as against 20,000 horses now in the Regular Army on a peace basis. We could look for a demand of upward of 150,000 horses per annum, basing the estimate upon the experiences of General Sheridan's army in the Civil War."

While the remount system is working satisfactorily at present, Mr. Rommell avers that it will never be completely effective until measures are adopted to do away with the present scarcity of horses of the type needed for military purposes, and to produce horses in a systematic manner. "Horses of the desired type are not sufficient to supply the Army in time of war, and the time may soon come when it will be difficult to supply those needed in peace." All modern countries except the United States have found it advantageous to breed horses suitable for military purposes. Such breeding in this country would build up a market for these valuable animals that would eventually attract foreign buyers, and this would prove a source of great pecuniary profit to the American breeder, while at the same time discouraging the breeding of unsound horses. The plan of the Agricultural Department is to divide the country into four breeding districts.

## AVIATION NOTES.

So common is flying in France now that the new official decree regulating the use of aeroplanes has been made very severe. Air craft must carry three lights and a motor horn, the horn for use in fogs. The aviator must also be prepared to descend "when invited to do so" by officials using a recognized code of signals. Other clauses require a navigation certificate for each aviator, a permit for each craft, the display of the registration number in a prominent position, and the use of a log book for recording the names of all passengers, with the route taken and the time table of the journey. The negative clauses forbid an aviator or passenger to carry explosives, cameras or wireless telegraphy equipment, and fix the minimum distance of approach between two machines in flight at 400 feet. How the observance of these laws is to be enforced is a matter that the authorities will have to consider before long. The stipulations with regard to wireless telegraphy, cameras and explosives have obviously a military basis, and the log book may be regarded as a check on the aerial whereabouts of suspected persons.

A new danger to dirigible balloons has been disclosed by the investigation into the recent destruction of the German military balloon "M III." This was a semi-rigid dirigible, the gasbag being kept distended by two ballonets pumped full of air. When at a height of 1,200 feet the gasbag began to collapse through faulty operation of the ballonets. The captain opened the valve and descended quickly. The day being hot and dry, the vulcanized cloth of the gasbag became charged with electricity, partly owing to friction through the air and partly to the folds of cloth rubbing together. On touching the ground sparks were observed to pass between the earth and the bag, and the escaping gas caught fire, causing the loss of the airship. One safeguard against such an accident would seem to be a hanging wire connected to the bag and made to touch the ground before the balloon would, but perhaps it would not be easy to ensure electric connection with every part of the bag.

A double aviation fatality occurred at Filey, near Scarborough, England, on Dec. 6. Hubert Oxley, an aviator, was killed instantly, and his passenger, Robert Weiss, suffered such injuries that he died shortly afterward. These deaths bring the total of aviation fatalities to 100 since actual flying began about three years ago. Four men were killed previously in December, the other two being Tod Schriber, the American, at Ponce, Porto Rico, on Dec. 2, and Reeb, a German, near Munich, on Dec. 3.

## THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF JAPAN.

An attempt to make clear Japan's position in the matter of national defense is made by an anonymous writer, calling himself "A Military Expert," in the October issue of the Taiyo Magazine of Tokio, quoted in the Oriental Review for November. The writer says: "Great Britain, aside from being Japan's ally, has so numerically great a navy that it is physically impossible for us to compete with her in the construction of naval armaments. We have thus to leave out the British navy as our rival. We regard Germany as the first imaginary enemy and the United States as the second. But the fact that the United States is taken as the second does not, of course, imply that Japan would ever desire to battle with her. There is no reason why we should fight the United States; nor could any possible profit accrue to Japan from such a struggle. America and Japan should stand side by side in the control of the Pacific; never quarrel. But at the same time it must be admitted that, in order to maintain such peace forever, it is necessary for each of these countries to set aside any thought of suspicion against the other. They must have mutual respect; and, as a consequence, it becomes necessary that there should be no great difference in the power of their armaments. If there was such a difference that one of the countries could bully the other with impunity then war would be inevitable.

"That we want a navy as strong as that of the United States is not because we want war, but because we want a peace that shall be true and permanent. The highest aim of armaments is not war, but peace. Nations indulging in the too free use of arms have fallen, and only those which were extremely cautious in their use have risen. We must have peace with all countries, and with the United States in particular; and to maintain peace it is necessary that we have powerful armaments.

"Germany must now be regarded as the most formidable of our imaginary enemies. But should she annex the Dutch Indies her sway in the East might loom up menacingly not only to Japan, but to Great Britain as well, on account of the British ownership of India, the British possessions in the Pacific and her proprietorship of Australia. In view of the position of Canada and Australia in the defense of the British Empire, the usefulness to that Empire of the Anglo-Japanese alliance will be decidedly improved by the increase of Japanese naval strength to the standard of the American or German.

"In short, as the fundamental policy of the national defense of Japan her navy should be equal to or at least sufficiently strong to cope with that of Germany or the United States. So can we hope to curb German ambitions in the Far East and to participate with America in the control of the Pacific. Thus alone can we find a proper solution to the problems of China in co-operation



with Great Britain and the United States. The Chinese army is still an unknown quantity; the Japanese policy is to be friendly with China; and even in the event of the Chinese army becoming stronger than the Japanese China would not be able to attack Japan so long as she has not a strong navy. So Napoleon, all powerful on the Continent, could not molest the British Isles.

"There are some mistaken views expressed as to the importance of naval bases. The usefulness of naval bases comes after the first naval battle has been fought; and if our fleet be defeated in the first battle the naval bases, however excellent, will not be of much use in deciding the issue of war. A war must be won at the first line, and not around any naval base. The Japanese defensive policy must therefore be solely directed along the line of the construction of warships.

"By the conflicts of 1894-5 and 1904-5 the Japanese fortunately gained an experience in actual naval fighting unknown to the Western navies. If experience counts for something, then we may give some handicap to the Western navies in the race of naval construction. For the purposes of self-defense we might, perhaps, remain satisfied with the possession of a navy seventy per cent. as strong as that of the United States or Germany. The more, the better; but not absolutely necessary. The lesser must be considered inadequate even for self-defense. Neither Germany nor the United States requires any strong fleet for the defense of its own territory, so that it would be easy for them to concentrate their fleet in the Far East.

"The inefficiency of our diplomacy is another much talked of subject. But we do not know of any diplomacy not backed by strong armaments. The success of diplomacy depends on them."

#### ARMY AND NAVY CLUB OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The rooms of the Army and Navy Club, of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 16, 1911, witnessed one of the most successful entertainments given by this club. The occasion was the monthly dinner, followed by a smoker. While some of the former affairs of this nature had been well attended, the one of the 16th was far ahead in every way. There were present about 100 members and guests, which, considering the fact that a large number of the members do not reside in the city, speaks remarkably well for the interest shown. The dinner was excellent, and after the tables had been cleared the "aesthetic" part of the evening began.

Major J. P. O'Neil, U.S.A., acted as toastmaster. The first speaker introduced was Col. George H. Pippy, N.G.C., who made a few fitting remarks about the club; he was followed by Col. John P. Wissner, U.S.A., who gave an exceedingly interesting account of his experiences, while stationed at Berlin, Germany, as Military Attaché of the U.S. Embassy, with the German Emperor and the German army. Others followed with songs, recitations and boxing contests of a professional as well as amateurish nature (the latter being between a very tall and very short man—or in other words the long and short of it). Then there was an exhibition by a human ostrich, who was really excellent, vaudeville dances and songs and a number of other things of like nature, too numerous to mention. Everybody entered heart and soul into the spirit of the affair, and it was at a rather early hour Sunday morning when the thing came to an end. The 30th U.S. Infantry band furnished delightful music during the earlier part of the evening. The club plans a number of similar entertainments during the coming season.

Among those present were the following gentlemen: Col. John P. Wissner, Charles McClure, U.S.A., George H. Pippy, N.G.C., Cal., C. G. Woodward, George McK. Williamson, and O. W. Pollock, U.S.A.; Major A. W. Chase and Major J. P. O'Neil, U.S.A.; Capt. Murray Baldwin, H. R. Casey, W. C. Metcalf, A. U. Loeb, W. Elliott, S. O. Fuqua, C. D. Dudley; Lieuts. B. H. Pope, S. C. Megill and W. Harvey, all U.S.A. From the National Guard and Naval Militia of California there were Majors F. S. Emmal, C. J. Mund and L. S. Schmidt, Lieut. W. A. Hamilton, Lieut. L. R. Cofer, Capt. C. F. Armstrong, Lieut. Comdr. George Kammerer, Col. G. A. Schastey and G. H. Matthewson, Lieut. L. Graf, Capt. F. Dohrman, jr., Lieut. J. A. McGee, Lieut. R. V. Woods, N.G. Cal., Ensign L. R. Holm, N.M. Cal., Capt. F. A. Marriott, Capt. W. H. Homer, Lieut. H. P. Smith, Lieut. J. McHenry, jr., and Capt. H. Schaffner.

#### CHRISTMAS MENUS.

If there are any who believe that men in the Army and Navy did not have a choice supply of eatables on Christmas Day, 1911, they will change their opinion speedily upon reading some of the samples of menus given below:

Co. E, 14th U.S. Inf., Capt. Edwin S. Hartshorn commanding, Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont.: Oyster soup, crackers; roast turkey, oyster dressing, cranberry sauce, roast pork, apple sauce, giletty gravy; baked sweet potatoes, mashed Irish potatoes, sliced tomatoes, celery, green peas, chicken salad; mince pie, custard pie, apple pie, Swiss cheese, wine cake, coconut layer cake, fruit cake, marble cake, silver sponge cake; bananas, apples, grapes, assorted nuts; bread, creamery butter; coffee, beer and cigars.

U.S.S. Delaware, Capt. John Hood, navy yard, New York: Clam cocktail; olives, celery, pickles; roast turkey, stuffed with chestnuts, cranberry sauce, giletty gravy; candied sweet potatoes, creamed parsnips, mashed potatoes, cold asparagus, drawn butter; Christmas plum pudding, mince pie, pumpkin pie; cheese, mixed nuts, fresh fruits, coffee and rolls.

Band, 11th U.S. Inf., Capt. F. J. McConnell, adjutant, 11th Inf., commanding, and Richard J. Dunn, chief musician: Breakfast, 7 a.m.—Sliced bananas and cream, corn flakes and milk, fried country ham and eggs, French fried potatoes, doughnuts, bread, butter and coffee. Luncheon 12 noon.—Cold boiled ham, apple sauce, potato salad, mayonnaise sauce, mixed pickles and beets, celery, cranberries, rolls, butter and hot tea. Dinner 5 p.m.—Oyster soup and crackers; roast turkey and sage dressing, cranberries, roast pig in blanket apple sauce, cream gravy; mashed creamed potatoes, stewed creamed corn, creamed peas, sweet potatoes; pimiento salad a la mayonnaise, celery, mixed pickles, queen olives, pickled onions; fruit cake, coconut layer cake, chocolate layer cake, California table peaches, banana cake, pumpkin pie, mince pie; mixed nuts, apples, bananas, oranges, grapes, chocolate bonbons; hot chocolate, Rochefort cheese, creamed coffee, cigars, beer and cigarettes.

10th U.S. Cavalry.—We have received from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., the menus of the following units of the regiment: Band, Capt. William L. Luhn, commanding; Troops A, Capt. William Cornell, C, Capt. Bruce Palmer, D, Lieut. W. W. Edwards commanding, E, 1st Lieut. James Huston, commanding, I, Capt. Henry C. Whitehead, L, Capt. William F. H. Godson, M, Capt.

H. W. Parker, and Machine-Gun Platoon, 1st Lieut. A. E. Phillips commanding. The menu of Troop A will serve to show how well the men of the 10th fared: Soup, Mock turtle broth, oyster stew; roast, planked shad threaded with hamstring, roast turkey, stuffed with boiled peanut dressing, cranberry sauce, sliced ham, breaded crab, in shell, chopped tongue, mayonnaise dressing, caper sauce; vegetables, stuffed white potatoes, boiled spinach with pig tails, peas; pastry and dessert, squareface punch, pies assorted, big cake, pyramid of Egypt, fruit, candies and nuts assorted, black coffee; extra, egg-nog (morning), beer and cigars.

#### COLONEL MAUS ON THE CANTEEN.

We regret that the length of Colonel Maus's article on the canteen, referred to last week, makes it impossible to publish it entire. It presents a view of the canteen question which certainly should be considered. Dr. Maus makes the gratifying statement that he has learned by recent inspections that our young soldiers are very temperate and moral, notwithstanding the fact that life is lonely and monotonous at many of the Army posts. His personal observation shows that the percentage of alcoholism and venereal diseases are greater among men in civil life than among military men.

The commanding officers, medical officers and chaplains should show more personal interest in the men. The company commander should know each man by face, name and character, and secure his confidence and respect. To obtain the result desired by Colonel Maus there should be, as we may suggest, less frequent changes of company commanders. All this would tend to temperance and good conduct. The Army needs, in the opinion of Colonel Maus, chaplains who can draw congregations for spiritual instruction as well as attend to post gardens, regimental messes, vaudeville and picture shows. Chaplains should serve a probation of four years before final appointment.

The present post exchange might as it is made sufficiently attractive to keep men from the saloons if it were not for the controlling desire to create dividends for the company funds, the individual interests of the men being lost sight of through this mercenary spirit. The men are not getting what is coming to them, nor what the War Department intended when the present canteen order was issued. The post exchange to-day as a rule is nothing more nor less than a modification of the old sutler's store with the alcoholic feature left out. Colonel Maus says: "Make the post exchange an attractive place for the men, as intended by the Government, divest it of its commercial spirit and provide arrangements for the entertainment of their families, as is the case with the officers' club and every argument of the beer advocate will vanish." As there is small prospect of a repeal of the Canteen law the present system should certainly be honestly and sympathetically tested. If it can be made sufficiently attractive as it is so much the better.

As we stated last week, Colonel Maus is strongly opposed to restoring the beer feature of the canteen and he presents a strong array of statistics to prove his contention. As these statistics are taken from the reports of the Surgeon General, from which medical officers of an opposite opinion derive their arguments, it is difficult to settle a question as to which doctors disagree so radically. The weight of numbers appears to be decidedly against Dr. Maus as is shown by the petition signed by 275 medical officers, referred to last week, and by the resolutions of various medical bodies. But whatever the weight of medical opinion an officer of Colonel Maus's large experience should certainly be granted a hearing.

Colonel Maus divides the years since 1862 into four periods, omitting the years immediately following the Spanish War when conditions were abnormal. From 1866 to 1881 there was no restriction on the sale of intoxicants at military posts; from 1881 to 1885, their sale was absolutely prohibited; from 1885 to 1888 the sale of beer and light wines was permitted, to be again forbidden in 1888 and again restored in 1889, and finally prohibited by Act of Congress in 1901. According to the figures presented by Colonel Maus the admission rate in the first period 1866-1880 was 2,039 per thousand; from 1881 to 1884, a period of total prohibition, the rate was 1,716; from 1885 to 1898 when the policy was to suppress the use of heavy liquors by encouraging the sale of the lighter the rate was 1,282; from 1902-1910, another period of prohibition, the rate was 1,379 per thousand. But there are so many qualifying facts that it is difficult to draw any positive conclusions from such statistics. Colonel Maus presents one when he endeavors to account for an increase in the venereal rate from 85 per 1,000 in the canteen years from 1885 to 1902 to 162 in the anti-canteen years, 1901-1910. He ascribes this increase to the present system of physical inspection which reveals the existence of the disease which might otherwise be concealed.

#### MEMORIALS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

Civil War veterans in Philadelphia, Pa., declare that the \$100,000 voted by the citizens of Philadelphia for a monument and memorial for the soldiers and sailors of the Civil War is entirely too little for the purpose, and through committees of the Grand Army and Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States are inaugurating a movement to secure an additional large sum, so as to secure, they say, a remembrance worthy of both the great city of Philadelphia and the cause which it is to represent. In connection with this plan for a larger appropriation, it is pointed out that many cities beneath the size of Philadelphia have expended heavier amounts than the \$100,000 allotted there, and the people of Philadelphia will be asked to sanction more money than is now available to honor the memory of those who fought so valiantly for the cause of the Union. Another matter that the survivors of the Civil War have taken up is to procure in book form a complete list of the troops that served in the various regiments from Philadelphia and the men who answered the call of the Navy. Part of the \$100,000 set aside for the monument and memorial is to be used in this work. The committees in charge of these different associations are: Library—Capt. John P. Green, Rear Admiral George W. Melville, Sylvester Bonaffon, jr., Col. Robert B. Beath, chairman. Grand Army Association—Robert B. Beath, chairman. No. 419 Walnut street; Henry I. Yohn, secretary, No. 114 City Hall; Richard J. Baxter, No. 1802 South Thirteenth street; C. F. Gramlich, No. 1503 North Lawrence street; John W. Frazier, No. 510 City Hall; Ebenezer Adams, No. 605 North Forty-third street; J. Emory Byram, Frankford; Gavin Neilson, Council Chamber, City Hall. Military Order Loyal Legion of

the United States—War, library and museum—Capt. John P. Green, Broad Street Station; Thomas Skilton Harrison, No. 1520 Locust street; Sylvester Bonaffon, jr., No. 3439 Walnut street. Navy and Marine Corps—Rear Admiral George W. Melville, No. 532 Walnut street; Charles W. Karsner, M.D., No. 1320 South Broad street; William G. McEwan, No. 2134 South Broad street. Sons of Veterans—Capt. Francis Callahan, No. 122 North Twenty-first street; Harry Shaffer, jr., No. 522 Walnut street; G. W. B. Hicks, No. 201 City Hall; W. B. McNulty, Odd Fellows' Temple.

#### LIFE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The attractions of life in the Orient are described by Chaplain Edward R. Chase, 14th Cav., in a letter from Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., to a friend in the United States, from which we are permitted to take the following extracts:

"You ask me to write some news of the Philippines; news and the Philippines are a contradiction of terms. For news we in the Philippines must depend upon the few lines you are charitable enough to toss off in an idle hour, and which when they reach us here become echoes from almost another world. Kipling heard and understood the call of the East better and expressed in stronger language than most of us the sentiment which everyone who has lived for any length of time in the Orient has experienced. Jack London wrote the 'Call of the Wild,' and had I the talent of either I would write a book on the 'Call of the Orient.' I cannot truthfully say that I look with indifference on the approaching return of our regiment for station in the United States, but I can say with perfect truth that I would not regret being left, nor would I object had we been ordered to remain here six years in place of six months over the usual time. I am fond of the regiment and have many delightful friends in its personnel, but to me the Philippines possess a charm I have found in no other place. Few in America know anything of life here, and many even in the Service sympathize with themselves and receive the condolence of their friends over what is termed 'this tour of exile from God's country.' I have a slight recollection of learning in my Sunday school days that the Almighty had something to do with the creation of the whole world.

"Were the Philippines the fashion the climate would be found superior to that of Palm Beach, Nice or Egypt. The nights are cool, and with the exception of 'Intramuros,' Manila, a blanket is always comfortable. Some modern Aesop has declared that in the Philippines the birds do not sing and the flowers are without fragrance. To others the great drawback of life here is the distance from the United States. Should these discontented souls ever reach heaven they would doubtless find a similar condition—without a transport and several liners available each month for the return passage.

"It is true that as a general rule women do not like the Philippines, and with very few exceptions they very successfully fail to adapt themselves to the environment of Oriental calm. The Philippines have still enough of Spanish tradition left to be a country of the mañana, and the American woman who arrives filled with that nervous energy which is a part of her charm and attractiveness at home finds conditions entirely at variance with her ideas of social and domestic life. She quickly becomes impatient when she looks into the calm, expressionless eyes of Oriental servants, who in their phlegmatic, passive philosophy of life absolutely fail to understand that things must be done at once or comprehend why work should be done as though to-day were actually the very last day of the world's existence. Even should she accomplish the impossible, and be successful in convincing them that there would be no to-morrow, she would still find that in spite of all her efforts tiffin would not be served a single moment before the usual time. Till these conditions change the Philippines will be more or less of a nightmare to the American woman, and as long as the Oriental remains an Oriental there is no possibility of a change. The man is not blind; he realizes that the waffles at breakfast are not like 'mother used to make'; also he knows that the deliciously cooled papaya was not on his mother's table at all—and that many of the Western posts in the United States are far less desirable."

#### SIGNAL CORPS AVIATION SCHOOL.

Signal Corps Aviation School, Augusta, Ga., Dec. 23, 1911.

Very few flights were made at the Signal Corps Aviation School during the week ending Dec. 23 on account of heavy rains for several days. Monday and Tuesday eight flights were made having a total duration of one hour and fifteen minutes, none of them of particular interest.

The heavy precipitation of Thursday and Friday caused a rapid rise of the Savannah River to flood stages, and it was feared that the river might reach the aviation camp. In order to be ready for such an emergency the officers and enlisted men of the school turned out about midnight and prepared the machines for road transportation so that they could easily be towed to high ground; all small articles of equipment were taken out of the tents and stored in the farm house which is used as a temporary barracks. The water did rise over the fields to within a few hundred yards of the aviation camp, but it was not necessary to move any of the aeroplanes. Some streets in the low sections of the city near the river were under water.

On the question of the size of the future battleship the United Service Gazette, of London, England, says: "We wish we had the same faith as our continental contemporary, the Fremdenblatt, of Vienna, professes to entertain, that the British Admiralty intend to return to the building of battleships which will not exceed 17,000 tons in dimensions. This rumor may have originated with the change of First Lords and the Director of Naval Construction at Whitehall, and the fact that Sir Arthur Wilson will vacate the chair of First Sea Lord in March next. That the new school of thought are gaining ground in their advocacy of capital ships of medium size, carrying the heaviest ordnance that can be mounted on them, is very generally recognized; and men who hold such opinions are no longer deemed fit subjects for Bedlam; but it remains to be seen whether Sir William May, who now commands at Devonport, and who is likely to succeed Sir Arthur Wilson as First Sea Lord, belongs to the 'medium size' school, or not; and if he does, whether he will be strong enough to convert the other members of the board to his views. The financial rather than the tactical side of the question is likely to appeal to Mr. Churchill the strongest, and on close examination he will soon find that the growing di-



mensions of battleships are opening out so vast an expenditure in lock, dock and harbor accommodation, for these mammoth fabrics, that even so rich a country as our own, in competition with a keen rival, may well shrink from going too far without making some earnest attempt to arrest the ruinous race in naval armaments we have been compelled to enter upon to retain our sea supremacy."

#### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In the preface to the third edition, revised and enlarged, of his "Naval Architecture," Cecil H. Peabody, professor of naval architecture and marine engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, pays a tribute to the experimental work of Naval Constr. David W. Taylor, whose tests, with those of Mr. R. E. Froude, "have placed on a much more satisfactory basis the subjects of resistance and power of ships and screw propulsion." In this revised volume, the tables of the properties of propellers are based on Constructor Taylor's experiments. The intention of this work is to give in a consistent and connected form the commonly accepted theory of nava' architecture. So far as possible the treatment is simple and direct, especially for such subjects as displacement, stability, propulsion and strength. The handling of some other parts, like waves and rolling of ships, is necessarily somewhat more intricate. John Wiley and Sons, New York, and Chapman and Hall, London are the publishers. From the same press and author appears "Thermodynamics of the Steam Turbine," designed to give a systematic discussion of this phase of the turbine for students in technical schools. Constructive details are considered so far as they are needed for a proper understanding of the computations. The author expresses regret that the factors for frictional and other losses are not better known. The controversy over the question which is the best type of engine for warships gives to all such books added interest.

Photographs revealing the various stages of the fight for life made by the big fish enable the reader of A. W. Dimock's "Book of the Tarpon" (Outing Publishing Company, New York) to form an excellent idea of the exciting sport that attaches to the catching of that kind of fish. But to enjoy the sport the fisherman to the full should hunt with a harpoon and not with a rod and reel. The difference between the two methods is the same difference that exists between snaring a partridge and bringing it down on the wing. All these exciting experiences can be had in the waters along the West coast of Florida from Cedar Keys to Cape Sable and from them to Miami. The tremendous leaps of the captured six-foot specimens as they seek to escape are vividly shown in the reproductions of the photographer. The only bad thing about tarpon hunting, one great fisherman has said, is that it makes all other fishing seem tame afterward, just as the balloonist cares little for mountain heights after a good ascension.

In the tales that make up the book, "The All Sorts of Stories Books," written by Mrs. Lang and edited by Andrew Lang, is an account of Loreta Velazquez, the military spy, and some of her doings in the American Civil War. When this girl was wounded in the foot about the time of the capture of Fort Donelson and, feared that if she reported her injury to a surgeon her sex would be discovered (she was then masquerading as a man), she nursed the injury herself and kept in retirement until the wound had healed. We note in this story that Bull Run is given as Bull's Run. This volume is published by Longmans, Green and Company, New York and London, and is beautifully illustrated in color with a richly gilded cover.

Army women who have attended a woman's college will enjoy the story, "When Margaret was a Freshman," by Elizabeth Hollister Hunt. It is with a fine appreciation of the moral qualities that go with names that the "brick" of the story, the girl who does right through thick and thin, and who finally receives the applause even of her enemy, is named Margaret. There is no love story in this tale, which is a record of the experience of a girl in going through modern college life. Perhaps the author, like some college graduates of the fair sex, believes that the "emancipation" of women has made Cupid's doings of less interest to the women of to-day than formerly. The book is published by Moffat, Yard and Company, New York.

Among the 1912 calendars which have reached us is one very interesting collection of quotations from authors, some well known, some not so well known, but all saying something that may enrich the passing day. It is the "Impressions Calendar," from Paul Elder and Company, San Francisco. The first day of the year has the "four things a man must learn to do if he would keep his record true," as rhymingly given by Henry van Dyke. Each page covers a week and has a different design in color and style of type from its neighbor. "Impressions Annual, 1911-1912" is a leaflet giving the list of books published by the Elder Company. The Atlantic Monthly calendar gives editorial announcements prepared in a taking fashion with astronomical calculations, etc.

In numbers 36 and 37 of the 108 parts which will eventually complete the great military and naval encyclopedia, "Handbuch für Heer und Flotte," now being issued by Deutsches Verlagshaus Bong and Company, Berlin, Germany, the compiler, Lieut. Gen. George von Alten, of the German army, presents the opening chapters, with maps, of the "History of the Wars of All Peoples and All Times," chronologically arranged, from 3000 B.C. In the production of this historical section of the encyclopedia some sixty-three officers, scientific experts, have a part. The encyclopedia is printed in clear roman type, and is quite easy to read. The work is sold at the uniform price of two marks each number, the entire set coming to 216 marks (about \$54).

The Edward T. Miller Co., Printers and Publishers of Columbus, Ohio, have issued a handy little book compiled by Lieut. Clifford B. Haskins entitled "Naval Militia Notes." It is a valuable manual for officers and men of the Naval Militia of the United States. It gathers together in convenient form for handy reference a lot of useful information and suggestions for the assistance of the Naval Militiamen in the performance of duty more nearly in accordance with the customs of the United States Navy. Among the more important subjects treated are: The Duties of the Officers as well as the Members of the Crew; Honors and Salutes; Preparing the Ship for Sea; Preparing the Ship for Port; The Important Things to Observe on the Watch; Duties of the Master-at-Arms; Chief Boatswain; Boatswain's Mate of the Watch, etc. Valuable features of the work are the harbor routine and sea routine as well as a series of blank pages on which the owner of the booklet may write all kinds of useful data about his ship. The booklet is bound in tough paper and is sent postpaid for 25 cents, 50 copies or more prepaid for 15 cents each.

#### THE PERIOD OF ENLISTMENT.

Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., Dec. 18, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Many measures affecting the organization and administration of the Army have lately been submitted to Congress, or are in process of preparation for submission with the Army Appropriation bill. In a number of these radical changes are proposed, such as the consolidation of the supply departments, the establishment of a service corps, and fixing the period of enlistment at five years, instead of the present period of three years. As to the wisdom of this last proposition a wide difference of opinion exists even among the best informed officers of the Army and officials of the War Department, and it is proposed to discuss here the effect of such a measure on the Army as a whole and upon the enlisted personnel in particular.

In 1852 the period of enlistment was fixed by legislative enactment at five years. An act of Congress approved Aug. 1, 1894, changed the period to three years. That act is still in force. When the change was first proposed a majority of the older officers were opposed to it. The younger and more progressive element favored the shorter period. They held that it possessed all the advantages of the old system and avoided certain evils inherent in that system; that it afforded ample time for the thorough training and disciplining of the men, and gave an opportunity of getting rid of the undesirable and unfit at more frequent intervals. The same considerations hold to-day, and the experience of seventeen years has not taught us that the change made in 1894 was not for the better.

We are told, among other arguments in favor of the five-year period, that it would result in a saving to the Government of nearly one million dollars per annum, in that the pay of the enlisted men for length of service would be decreased by that amount. Truly a pitiful economy! If the finances of the United States are in such condition that the pay of its employees must be reduced, why speak of downward revision of the tariff? And if the public purse is depleted to an extent calling for this retrenchment, why must the enlisted men of the Army be required to bear all the burden?

Four years ago the question of the pay of the Army was before Congress, and the matter was then settled in a manner satisfactory to all. After full and complete discussion by the committees of both Houses and the representatives of the War Department the pay table was adjusted on an equitable basis, both as to officers and men, by the Act of Congress approved May 11, 1908.

Of the beneficial results of that legislation there can be no question. The enlisted men of the Army realized that their claims for recognition had not fallen upon deaf ears, that they were to receive a reasonable wage for their services, and that when the time came for retirement they were assured of at least comparative comfort for the remainder of their lives. Since that time we have had contentment (without which discipline is impossible and efficiency out of the question) in the Army, as witness the reduction of fifty per cent. in the number of desertions, to say nothing of the more desirable quality of the men enlisted.

In 1907 the Army was depleted to a bare skeleton of its authorized strength. A feeling of discontent prevailed. Only a very small proportion of the men re-enlisted, because they felt they were not receiving proper remuneration for services rendered. Almost all of them returned to civil life upon completion of their enlistment periods. To-day all this is changed. The desirables, almost to a man, remain in the Service, and the Army in consequence has reached the highest state of efficiency in its history, in so far as the personnel is concerned.

And what have been the causes contributing to this most desirable condition? They are just treatment, adequate pay for the present, reasonable prospects for the future, all combined spelling contentment, which means efficiency. To destroy this feeling of confidence and contentment, even in the interest of economy, would work irreparable injury to the morale of the enlisted men, particularly when it is not apparent that the economy in question is demanded by public necessity.

The Army and Navy of the United States constitute the visible guarantee of the national security; some writers have characterized the combined services as the National Insurance Policy. To detract from the efficiency of either means to weaken the arm of the Republic. Let us have efficiency at any reasonable cost, and let us not sacrifice it to a policy of niggardliness masquerading as economy.

M. J. MOORE, Sergt. Major, Senior Grade, C.A.C.

Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., Dec. 18, 1911.

The above remarks express, I believe, quite clearly the feelings of the enlisted man in regard to the proposed change of the period of enlistment. The saving of one million dollars in this way is surely not looked upon by him as "economy," but rather as "robbery," and there is some little ground for such feeling.

A strong reserve is essential at time of war to raise our companies to war strength, and enlistments should be such as to permit of the creation of such reserve.

Sergeant Major Moore is an able and earnest non-commissioned staff officer, and the value of his services to the Government is far in excess of the amount the Government pays for them. The same remark applies to every good soldier, and unless the Government is willing to pay a reasonable price it will soon have but few "good soldiers" left, and desertions will also run up to their former percentages.

W. G. HAAN, Major, C.A.C.

#### HOW TO EQUALIZE PROMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

While consolidated promotion has as its object the settlement of bickerings over promotion, it cannot have that effect while it does not benefit all branches equally. In my opinion, the article by "Base Line" in your issue of Oct. 7, 1911, is along the proper line, and, I, therefore, submit a means of equalization with equal benefits for all (including the government), which is somewhat like his with additions. Outlined the scheme is as follows: 1. Promotion by length of service. 2. Promotions in the same regiment. 3. Localization of regiments. 4. Officers for foreign service detailed by roster as in staff departments and corps.

1. After six years' commissioned service, promote to first lieutenant; after twelve years to captain; after eighteen years to major; all with the same examinations and conditions as at present. After twenty-four years' service, promote on efficiency record to lieutenant colonel or retire compulsorily on two-thirds pay. After thirty

years' service promote on efficiency record to colonel or retire compulsorily on three-fourths pay. After ten years' service as colonel retire compulsorily on three-fourths pay. Choose general officers as at present. Give all officers with commissioned service prior to Feb. 2, 1901, constructive service to agree with that and all subsequent readjustments. Allow no officer to retire voluntarily except after twenty-four years' service. The extra officers in the higher grades would be taken up in detached service as at present or by the promotion boards.

2. Promotions in the same regiment would make for esprit de corps as lamented by older officers. Companies might be commanded by first lieutenants, but they are at present. There never is a full complement of officers of any grade now and there probably would not be in this case. More field officers would tend to lessen the number of battalions that are now commanded by captains. The mileage of officers on promotion saved would be a big item.

3. If regiments were localized and an officer was permanently with a regiment he would endeavor to place himself right at the start in a congenial locality. What I have seen of the enlisted men would tend to show that they favor certain localities and when moved away from there endeavor to re-enlist in those localities. The money saved on moving the regiments as at present and the cost of returning soldiers to the place of their enlistment, etc., combined with the saving on mileage of officers promoted, would in all probability considerably offset the increase of money in pay to officers.

4. Officers could be detailed from their permanent regiments for tours of foreign service in the "Colonial Army" as in the staff departments as at present, giving all officers an equal share of foreign service. On completion of his tour, an officer would return to his own regiment. All officers would belong to the home regiments, there being enough extra officers scattered pro rata among them, to officer fully the "Colonial Army." Soldiers would be recruited especially for foreign service.

These suggestions are not new, but have not before, to my knowledge, been combined and they suggest to me, and I hope to others, something better than consolidated promotion. The limits of service given would, of course, in case of war, be suspended in any case that would retard regular promotion.

PLEBE.

#### THE QUESTION OF LIFE INSURANCE.

War Dept., Office of the Surgeon General,

Washington, Dec. 21, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the letter published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on Dec. 9, signed by the writer, in regard to the question of life insurance, it appears that I was in error in several particulars.

1. The Penn Mutual issued instructions to their General Agents on Dec. 7, to the effect that after Jan. 1, 1912, officers of the U.S. Army and Navy will be accepted only for endowment policies with the condition that in all cases the insurance shall not extend beyond age of 65, the policies being thus arranged at the time of issue.

2. I am informed by the Secretary of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company of Worcester, Mass., that it is not the practice of that company to write policies upon the lives of Army and Navy officers.

3. Travelers Insurance Company issues the premium reduction policy to Army and Navy officers at the same rate as to civilians. This company will not, however, issue the straight payment policy to officers. To illustrate: to a lawyer at the age of thirty-four, this company will issue a life contract policy premium \$21.23 per \$1,000 insurance, or a premium reduction policy premium, first year, \$26.70, and \$20.51 for all subsequent years (guaranteed reduction). The cash surrender or loan value, paid up insurance value, and the automatic extended insurance is exactly the same for both forms of policy. An Army or Navy officer can secure only the premium reduction policy. To the insured the premium reduction policy is the cheaper if carried a number of years, but it is better for the company as it means just that much more money at interest from the first year.

4. The following is a self-explanatory extract from the state agent for Maryland and the District of Columbia of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company: "I note however, that you have been informed that the John Hancock will not accept an application of anyone residing west of the Mississippi or south of the Mason and Dixon line. This impression which you received was doubtless due to the fact that our company is not operating in the western states or the far south. If, however, an applicant is examined in licensed territory he may reside anywhere in the United States or in fact the civilized world, and in the case of officers in the Army and Navy they may be examined at the Government Posts or on United States war vessels by the Army and Navy Surgeons, consequently, we are in position to take care of this particular class of business wherever the applicant may be stationed, as a rule, and without restriction of any kind whatsoever."

It is believed that the following statement is correct: The companies other than the Mutual Companies of the Army and Navy, issuing policies at the civilian rates to officers of the Army and Navy are (1) The Prudential, (2) The John Hancock Mutual, (3) The Travelers (premium reduction). As stated above, after Jan. 1, 1912, the Penn Mutual will issue only endowment policies maturing before the age of 65.

ALBERT G. LOVE, Capt., Med. Corps, U.S.A.

#### A MILITARY PHILIPPIC.

A Chaplain's Appeal to Our Enlisted Men.

We feel it is a privilege and an honor to be enrolled in this splendid army that traces its ancestry to that blue blood of early American chivalry, the Continentals of the Revolution, an ancestry that sprung into being at the angelic salutation: Taxation without representation is tyranny, but alas, there is something mongrel in the descent of the nation from those illustrious forefathers whose noble blood made sacred the uniform of the soldier, for today our people would degrade, would ostracize the uniform, would relegate it to the abandoned haunts of crime and vice there to levy on the paltry pay of the enlisted man in order to reduce their own taxation.

How often have you appealed for the restoration of the canteen as the lesser of two evils, the canteen whose profits would accrue to the betterment of your spartan food, the canteen that would save so many of our boys from the fate of the degenerate and the dope fiend. How often have you declared that its abolishment was first ratified in the very depths of hell, but your words were vain for our country prefers to make appropriations to enlarge the hospital and the guard house, appropriations already so great that there is nothing left to build a chapel. If our zealous friends were sincere when they took



away the canteen how did it happen that they forgot to give you any place of worship? Would Washington, who sometimes went aside to pray, endorse this pagan policy? Would he prostitute our Army for the sake of the W.C.T.U. and the Liquor Interests?

That the W.C.T.U. was instrumental in the abandonment of the canteen is an undisputed fact, although many benevolent ladies of this excellent organization objected to the canteen merely as an article of equipment. The real enemies are the Liquor Interests. And why? Look at any town supported by a garrison. You behold a little city burdened by a debt, Carnegie-like in figures, a debt perchance incurred by a system of near water, a debt so great that taxation upon the small population would be enormous, so economy demands the large neighboring garrison to give its pound of flesh. The fines imposed upon drunken soldiers pay the license on saloon and house of mirth. Little wonder that the soldier, disgusted by knavery and moral nakedness, dares stand up to resent injustice, to resent the awful corruption of the city, a city where the harlot is wedded to the civil power, a city whose coffers hold the gold of infamy, a city where pestilence, like a shadow of the damned, haunts every street and waits on every corner while pollution's cup is filled to overflowing at every jaw-bone bar; little wonder that the soldier dares stand up to accuse the city, the Liquor Interests, the W.C.T.U., dares stand up to accuse our politicians of taxation without representation, for all are guilty, like the extortionate Street Car Company, of a felony against patriotism.

There was a time when knighthood was in flower, a time when the soldier cherished chastity of honor, a time when your profession ranked next to the priesthood in dignity before God. Is the glory of your calling extinguished forever? Is your heritage, like your souls, to be bartered for some vicious public or private gain? If the nation refuses to restore the canteen stay away from the city and its pestilential vices. In memory of the dear ones at home I beseech you to avoid, like the knights of old, all occasions of riotous life. In memory of the sacred thirst upon the cross I ask you to be at least abstemious in the use of intoxicants, ask you to respect yourselves, to emulate the virtues, the sacrifices of your illustrious ancestry. Then, then will you bring back honor to the uniform from a people mercenary but kind only when the trumpet sounds the fond alarm of war.

Chaplain JOYCE, U.S. Army, Fort Russell, Wyo.

#### ABOLISH THE OFFICER OF THE GUARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Perhaps it is an assumption for a mere line subaltern to offer suggestions as to a change in the new Guard Manual. If actual working knowledge of the subject is required, however, it is doubtful whether any grade of officers in the Army is more familiar with the subject than subalterns of the line. Guard duty certainly does not come under the training of troops for combat, and if it has any value it must fall under disciplinary exercises. It is thought by some that its real reason for existence is to guard and preserve government property on a military post or camp. As applied to the period of castles and moats, and even on the high walls of our present penal institutions, our present system of guard duty cannot be subjected to much criticism. For soldiers, however, who are given modern tactical training six days in the week to find themselves on the seventh day practicing a system of observation and security at variance with all other training is inconsistent, to say the least. Without continuing further, let every officer read the October Infantry Journal on the subject with reference to the enlisted men. As for the officers, some of our younger captains have never performed a tour of duty as officer of the guard, while some first lieutenants have been continuing this performance with hardly a break for eight years. The writer feels that under few circumstances will he march on as officer of the guard in the future, and that he can thus discuss this subject without fear of self-interest being questioned. Should he wait for the influence of high rank there would come with it, as to those having this rank now, the feeling that it was not his battle; that those most interested should cry for the reform. Perhaps at that time his mind would be occupied with more weighty affairs than the saving of about one-seventh of the time of line subalterns. Perhaps the following points will suggest food for thought and discussion:

1. Is the officer of the guard used for instruction or discipline to himself, or real utility?
2. If for instruction, why not let an officer qualify by a stated number of tours or by showing proficiency?
3. If for discipline, why is not its purpose accomplished? (Only those having done twenty-five or more tours as O.G. are qualified to answer this question.)
4. If for utility, why adhere to an anachronism, instead of letting the officer of the day determine and be responsible for a method of accomplishing the result whether he has an officer of the guard or not?

The purpose of this article is accomplished if a discussion is started which will come under the observation of the committee appointed by the General Staff to review the report on the new Guard Manual.

OLD GUARD.

#### BEEF VERSUS BAYONETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Having noticed, in a recent issue of your paper, a statement concerning the contemplated Manual of Bayonet Drill, I feel impelled to enter a protest against the suggestion contained therein, relative to the use of the carcasses of dressed beef issued to the companies.

Though but a novice—an entered apprentice, so to speak—in that Noble Fraternity whose unselfish mission it is to supply fuel for the locomotive mechanism of the Army, I must raise my voice in denunciation of the attack on the Esprit of my Corps!

Shall we permit, Comrades, this assault upon the Sacred Traditions of our profession? Shall we stand calmly by, and hear the smoke house and the kitchen resound with raucous shouts of, "1. At the rib, 2. Engage, Touche!"? Must we witness the efforts of the rookie, who knows not the difference between a porterhouse and a small one smothered in onions, in his nefarious practices on the remains of departed "Bossy"?

Is there to be, for the peaceful cow, ruminating knee deep in the purring brook, a contemplation of no more noble end than the hamburger steak, the plebeian hash or the Sunday slum? Is the "rare roast" to be forever eliminated from the ambitions of this patient animal?

If Bayonet drill is more to be encouraged than the gentle art of providing Sustenance for the Inner Man, let the Quartermaster's Department, hard headed and practical and devoid of sentiment, issue to each organiza-

tion, upon requisition approved by the commanding officer, one bale of hay, which can be thrust at and man-handled, without destroying its usefulness as an article of diet; mutilate it as you will, it still can be served with cream and sugar, for the morning meal, or even find its Destiny in the manger of the Docile Mule.

In the words of the Poet.

"Change, as you wish, the cut of our clothes,  
Each month, or each week or each day,  
Dress us anew, from our heads to our toes,—  
We'll accept every thing, as you say:  
Abolish the staff,—and the Line, if you will,  
Promote us or not,—and our Grief  
Is silent and hushed, and our voices are still,  
But we protest the charge on our Beef!"

COMMISSARY.

#### THE DETAIL SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

On behalf of a lot of officers now doing duty by detail in the various staff departments; in the interests of progress, economy, discipline and efficiency in the Service, and in the name of common sense, is there any need for the present arbitrary, slap-bang, hit or miss method of applying the detail system to certain officers of the line? For example, is there any military crisis extant which requires that an officer be detailed to any staff department who does not want that detail and whose ambitions, hopes, special studies, personal interests and usefulness to the Service are put in jeopardy by such detail? Why should the weight of this thing fall with the weight of a sledge hammer on those efficient officers of the Service who do not desire staff duty? Is there any need to ignore the special qualifications of an officer for special work, to the disgust of the officer, injury of the Service and the discouragement of individual ambition and effort?

Where is that much vaunted principle of "selection," of late so highly extolled by certain officers? Was there no shred of virtue in it? Or is it that "selection" for promotion was one thing, while "selection" for duty is quite another?

It is said there are those who do not like the detail system and would return to the old system of a permanent staff. If so, I know of no better way to discredit the present system than to force officers against their wishes and interests into the staff departments. Demoralization will inevitably result. Pride and zeal in the Service are bound to give way to discontent and indifference. The standard of efficiency in both line and staff will be lowered. And the sum total of this will be charged probably to the present detail system, when, as a matter of fact, the system itself is excellent, and suffers solely from misguided methods used in applying it to the Service.

PORAC.

#### REDUCING EXPENSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The powers that be are trying to reduce expenses in everything that concerns an enlisted man, such as reducing the allowance of chicken to nothing, etc. Can you turn their eyes in another way through the columns of your paper? One of the many ways they could save a few dollars is to modify what is known as the recruiting circular, Circular No. 69, War Department, Washington, Oct. 25, 1910. If a man applies at a recruiting station for enlistment and his height is between fifty-three and fifty-four inches or under the minimum weight for his height, not to exceed five pounds, a telegram must be sent to the Adjutant General before he can be accepted by the recruiting officer, and when the deficiency is not greater than the above mentioned they are always accepted by telegraphic authority from the Adjutant General's Office. The expense of thousands of telegrams could be saved every year if the minimum height was fifty-three inches and the minimum weight four or five pounds under the minimum weight that is now given for the different heights. In time of war it would be harder to hit a small man than a large one.

ARMY RECRUITING SERVICE.

#### CURE VERSUS PREVENTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Systematic and vigorous measures adopted are the Big Stick, sine qua non, responsible according to the Adjutant General of the Army for the reduction of desertions within recent years. Strange that increased pay, improved rations, abolishment of weekly brickbat practice marches did not receive mention, honorable or casual. Stranger still that notwithstanding increased pay and the greater chances for extra duty pay, notwithstanding that the best of food, notwithstanding the absence of any kind of drills or marches, notwithstanding the fact that all the menial work in post, kitchen and lavatories is performed by military convicts, notwithstanding a parental and indulgent post and company administration and, above all, notwithstanding the much extolled systematic and vigorous measures whose results are ever apparent in the presence and, nearly daily influx, of military convicts—notwithstanding all these deterring factors one company of the Military Prison Guard at Alcatraz, Cal., with an authorized enlisted strength of about eighty, had four desertions in the fiscal year of 1911. Figures don't lie, yet any fair minded man will concede that under the circumstances the approximate three per cent. chargeable to that prison guard company far exceeds the percentage of desertions charged in the report to Battery D, 4th Field Art., i.e., 14.21. Apologies are extended to both organizations and their commanders for this publicity, for the writer is fully aware that neither one nor the other had much, if anything, to say about taking or accepting the men who caused them to share in "the reproaches to which our Army was justly subjected for so many years."

Two of the four deserters charged to that prison guard company had served ten and seventeen months, respectively, the other two had each served once before and had been discharged with character "good"—all of them, so their comrades assert, were at the time they joined sized up as undesirables.

The bird's eye view of figures is relentless, but while duly impressed with the systematic and vigorous measures adopted as a cure, we poor strugglers with facts yearn for the ounce of prevention. In this we are justified as relentless figures show that "a majority of all desertions occurs during the early periods of enlistment." Of course it would be interesting, though perhaps a boomerang, to publish figures and percentages of desertions and charge them to the original sources, i.e., re-

cruting officers, retired and others. Would it not stimulate them in shooting off a little moral turpitude? To help these recruiting officers in their efforts, and if we must have the flaming posters apparently designed to attract and catch the young, guileless, ignorant, the seekers of easy jobs and carefree existence—some of whom Kismet stamps as candidates for the great order of military convicts—let these posters be removed from the midst of the advertisements of patent medicines, baby foods, midnight burlesques, etc., and surround or daub them with placards offering the customary reward for deserters, giving descriptions, photos, and all. Thus we might, at least, scare off some repeaters, who at present won't scare even in the face of systematic and vigorous measures.

ALCATRAZ.

#### SEARCHING FOR A LOST SON.

Rankin, Pa., Dec. 20, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Will you kindly insert in your paper (in behalf of an aged mother who is desirous of locating her son) the following:

Any one knowing the present location of Robert J. Brown, who was born in Wilkensburg, Pa., and enlisted in Company F, 14th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, at East Liberty, Pa., and served as Sergeant of that company during the Spanish-American War and who was discharged as sergeant of that company Nov. 28, 1899, and shortly afterward re-enlisted as sergeant of Company H, U.S.A., Infantry, and who was located in Iloilo, Philippine Islands, when last heard from about thirteen years ago will please communicate with Mr. T. J. Williams, who is soliciting the above information in behalf of his aged mother who is desirous of communicating with her son.

T. J. WILLIAMS.

Care American Steel & Wire Co.,  
Rankin Works, Rankin, Pa.

#### TITLE FOR THE SUPPLY CORPS SUGGESTED.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 11, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It seems possible that the Hay bill for the consolidation of the supply departments may become a law, and the writer would like to offer the following suggestion for what it is worth: Let the united departments be known as the Quartermaster's Department, instead of the Supply Corps, as has already been suggested by someone. It seems that this small change might be brought about if a little pressure were exerted upon the framers of the bill. Such a designation for the new department would be advantageous for the following reasons: It would be a generous concession to tradition; the old insignia of the Quartermaster's Department could be used, thus saving, at the very least, one-third of the expense to the officers involved and an appreciable expense to the Government; the labor saved by this small change in rewriting the Service manuals to conform to the new law would be enormous.

HUGH M. KELLY, 1st Lieut., Inf.

#### THE FIVE YEAR ENLISTMENT PERIOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Mr. Hay's amendment requiring five years to be taken as the period in computing continuous service pay, means a reduction of from \$3.00 to \$16.00 per month for every re-enlisted soldier. A man who is now drawing fifth enlistment pay for fifteen years' service will, on next re-enlistment, be reduced to third enlistment period with corresponding decrease in pay. Mr. Hay does not, it is believed, realize that his measure will effect economy at the expense of those who can least afford to stand the reduction in pay. The enlisted force of the Army represent the working classes (skilled and unskilled) of civil life and one cannot imagine any Congressman advocating a measure which would decrease the pay of civilian labor. But the civilian mechanic is a not voteless soldier, whose only fault is the fact that he wears a military uniform.

Non-Com.

#### PROMOTION ACCORDING TO LONGEVITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Whether one list or separate lists for each arm and corps for the promotion of officers contains the most merit, is there any logical reason for or atom of justice in officers in the same grade taking precedence according to date of reaching that grade, and not according to length of commissioned service? Can anyone maintain that there is any justice in allowing Lieutenant "A," who has had six years' service, to occupy a house, while I, who have had ten years' service, am obliged to live in two rooms, because, being in a different branch of the Service, I reached the grade of first lieutenant a few months after Lieutenant "A"? Surely our relative list is in no sense relative, and there can be no just objection to its rearrangement, and this should be done at once, whether we are to have one list promotion or not.

RELATIVE LIST.

#### MILITARY TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The distinguished military institutions of this country are doing much in forming a military habit, in imparting military knowledge, and in inculcating a spirit of patriotism among the youth of this country, as opposed to this insane idea of peace and anti-militarism, so rampant at the present day, particularly, it would seem, here in the East. The military spirit of the present day seems to be embodied in the U.S. Military Academy, these military schools scattered throughout the country, the Army, and the National Guard.

PRO PATRIA ET GLORIA.

#### PROUD TO WEAR THE UNIFORM.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Dec. 12, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The commanding officer, machine-gun platoon, Salvation Army, visited the post to-day. He was peddling the "War Crg." He was neatly attired in the olive drab uniform, but wore no leggings, leather, or otherwise. He wore the full dress cap of the Coast Artillery Corps. My Sunday school teacher tells me that I should be proud to wear my uniform to the city. He ought to know.

C. J. D.



Noting that the German military organization has the corps as the basis while the Japanese, recent victors in a gigantic struggle, achieved success by means of armies organized directly from divisions, Major N. F. McClure, U.S.A., 5th U.S. Cav., finds an explanation for the difference in the means of transportation of the two armies. The Germans expect to fight where they can move their troops primarily by rail and secondarily over the broad, smooth highways of Central Europe, also contemplating the supplying of their forces in large measure by rail, while the Japanese expect to move their armies over the villainous roads and broken terrain of Korea, Manchuria and possibly the Philippines. The division is a unit better fitted than the corps for operation in such a country. Moreover it can hardly be said that the Japanese fully solved the problem of supply in the last war, and for this reason came very near losing. The difference between the Japanese and the German systems is not so great as appears at first sight, for the Japanese division with its Kobi reserve brigade numbers more than 20,000 men. Asking whether the division is not better suited than the corps as the battle unit in all the theaters of war in which our armies are likely to operate in the next quarter of a century, Major McClure, writing in the January-February Journal of the M.S.I., answers in favor of the division, with the qualification that the division should be strong and recruited to its full strength. "It may be truthfully said that the properly proportioned infantry division is the most finished of army organization that has been evolved from the experience of modern war. It is the masterpiece from the workshop of the military organizer. It is both an administrative and a tactical unit. It has all the essentials to make it a complete military machine." In the campaign in Italy in 1796 Napoleon had an army of four divisions giving a total of 40,000 men, but when he became First Consul he adopted the corps organization, each corps being composed of two or more divisions. His normal corps from Marengo to Waterloo was about three infantry divisions, to which was usually added a cavalry division, a total of 32,000 men, 4,500 horses, forty to fifty guns and about 500 wagons. With his usual sagacity and judgment of men, he varied these corps in size in accordance with the abilities of the commanders. The organization of the Confederate Army in the Gettysburg campaign illustrated Von Clausewitz's rule that there is nothing harder to handle than an Army composed of three parts unless it is one composed of two parts. Lee was continually detaching bodies of troops from his corps for special missions because of this awkward organization. Except in the campaigns of 1864 and 1865 the corps in the Federal Army of the Potomac was no larger than our present division. Von Clausewitz also recommends that in armies of less than 80,000 men, the corps organization be dispensed with. He argues that the greater number of units up to a certain limit, the more flexible the command will be. A detailed comparison is made by the essayist of the composition of the infantry division in the armies of the United States, Germany and Japan. The paper is to be continued.

The Signal Corps of the U.S. Army should feel highly flattered these days over the tribute given to it by Major Gen. W. H. Carter, commanding the Maneuver Division in Texas last spring and summer. From what he says of its work there the S.C. got the most honors out of the Texas mobilization. "Its [the Signal Corps] work was a revelation to most of our officers and men," writes General Carter in the Outlook of Dec. 23. This surprise was due to the fact that "Signal Corps troops were equipped and trained in a manner superior to any similar organizations known to our Army heretofore. Not only were all parts of the division in constant communication on the march and in maneuvers by land lines and field wireless apparatus, but by means of the large mast at the permanent camp and marching columns. By means of a wireless station on the Rio Grande, to which important information was communicated by the border patrols, the division commander would have been entirely independent of telegraph lines, since messages were not only sent daily between the frontier and the headquarters station at San Antonio, but also to the wireless station at Omaha, Neb. In other words, if every telegraph line in Texas had been cut, communication with Washington could have been maintained with the border and with the department and division headquarters at San Antonio." After giving a table of statistics showing the immunity of the troops to typhoid compared with the fever fatalities in 1898, General Carter says all these results were brought about not merely by issuing an order, but by the hearty co-operation of officers and men. Then he dryly observes: "Such a sanitary system as prevailed involves an amount and character of work which it would be difficult to induce the average American community to impose upon itself, even as the assured price of health." As another evidence of the advance in medical field sanitation General Carter refers to the extremely high mortality from disease during the invasion of Mexico by General Taylor's troops in the Mexican War. The value of aeroplanes in observing the dispositions of the enemy was demonstrated during the maneuvers. As to the behavior of the men General Carter says that "notwithstanding the temptations of a neighboring city, the conduct of the men was habitually excellent, and the organizations gradually gained to their pride of regiment an esprit de corps of division that will live long in the Service and be of genuine benefit when the younger generation is called to arms."

A suggestion for Commissary General Sharpe, U.S.A., who is always on the qui vive for new articles of diet, is contained in a letter written home by Capt. James Murray, of the Black Watch Regiment of Scotland, after the unsuccessful attack on Ticonderoga in 1758 under Howe and Abercrombie. The officer said he became an admirer of rattlesnake soup. Describing the march through the country in the Lake Champlain region, he wrote: "The rattlesnakes, of which I have killed a number, have a bite that is not so bad as called, for it can be cured with oil and salt. They smell exactly like a goat, rather ranker if possible, before they are seized, but afterward have almost no smell at all. They make the richest and best soup that can be, which I eat of and like much. The meat is but insipid." This suggestion might be of service to camping parties from West Point during the summer when the commissary supplies run low. The Black Watch, the famous British regiment, is noted not only for its record of valor on many a bloody field, but because early in its career some of its private soldiers were gentlemen attended by their servants. The name of the organization comes from the

somber tartan in contrast to the scarlet clothing of the other soldiers and the watch they were expected to keep in the Highlands of Scotland. In 1667 the regiment was formed under a commission from King Charles II. As there were severe penalties against the carrying of arms, there was a great rush of men of condition to enjoy the privilege of bearing arms, so that the recruiting officer could well report that it was possible "to select only men of full height, well proportioned and of handsome appearance." A history of the regiment in the Ticonderoga campaign appears in the current M.S.I. Journal from the pen of F. B. Richards, A.B.

Firmly believing that another "hump" is forming in the Navy commissioned personnel despite the Act of 1899, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Tomb, U.S.N., says in the December Proceedings of the Naval Institute that "it is apparent that the Navy is going back to the deplorable condition existing in 1898 with lieutenants fifty years old." He is convinced "that there is a general apathy throughout the Service to the conditions confronting the commissioned personnel. Those above the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, do not fear marking time, and this creates a general desire that things take their course. This is bad, as the best way to cure the evils of a hump is to prevent a hump from forming." One of the objects of the paper of Mr. Tomb is to shake the Service out of this lethargy and awaken interest. Very few in the Service, he believes, are in sympathy with the clause in the Personnel Act of 1899 allowing an officer retired by a plucking board to retire with advanced rank. This principle was fair enough in 1899, when officers of the lieutenant grade and above were so old, but this condition in the junior grades no longer exists. The essayist proposes a system by which the Department can be kept informed of the Service estimate of a man: By March 15 of each year the Service Register of the January preceding could be studied by each rear admiral and captain. Each rear admiral would report on the captains and commanders, and each captain would report on the commanders. They would do this with secret numbers. A board of officers sworn to secrecy would assemble these reports, using only the number assigned by the Department and using no names. In selecting out lieutenant commanders and lieutenants a different system would have to be employed, but the secret number idea would be retained. This system, which Commander Tomb describes at considerable length, he regards as able to do away with "all personal likes and dislikes and eliminate favoritism," which all the Navy will agree is a "consummation devoutly to be wished." In the same number of the Proceedings Rear Admiral A. C. Dillingham, U.S.N., writing on "Flag Officers in the U.S. Navy," says that by September, 1917, there will be fifty-one rear admirals available for flag duty in that period. There is too frequent a change in the fleet commander-in-chief, says this essayist. The new C-in-C. does not begin where his predecessor left off, and a progressive fleet policy is needed. To accomplish this there should be created a permanent general staff afloat, the C-in-C. and his staff to be out of formation in time of peace, with a junior flag officer in command of each division of the fleet. This permanent G.S. afloat should be composed as follows: Chief of staff, rank not below captain; engineer officer, gunnery officer, each not below commander; torpedo officer, not below lieutenant commander; paymaster, not below pay inspector; medical officer, not below medical inspector; marine officer, not below major, and secretary, not below lieutenant. The facilities at the War College are too much ignored. It would be best if captains eligible for flag duty in the near future could attend the War College before going into the fleet. Foreign naval powers are giving great attention to-day to the training of junior flag officers for the conduct of the fleet in battle, and we should not lag behind. Admiral Dillingham invites discussion of his plan.

Gen. Bernardo Reyes, who had been at the head of a movement to overthrow the Madero government in Mexico, rode alone into the city of Linares on Dec. 25 and gave himself up to the commander of the rural guard stationed there. He admitted that his dream of another revolution had come to an end. "I called upon the army, I called upon the people," Reyes is quoted as saying, "but no one responded." Reyes asked no guarantees for himself, but pleaded for mercy for the small band of men who had followed him in his wanderings. Reyes's attempts to recruit a force collapsed on Dec. 24, when a small body of his followers engaged in a skirmish with about an equal number of Federals. At the first shots the rebels took to their heels. Reyes, who witnessed the fight, saw there was no cohesion to be expected among his men. The day after the announcement of the surrender of Reyes President Madero in a public statement said that he would be tried by a military court on the charge of sedition, with every safeguard afforded by the constitution thrown around him.

A. H. Dadmun, corresponding secretary of the Navy League, recently returned from a trip to New York, where he had been investigating the matter of chartering a steamer for a Navy League excursion through the Panama Canal at the formal opening. As the organization had advocated the fortification of the canal, and had laid great stress on its military importance, it was thought eminently fitting that the patriotic society should be represented at an occasion of such great historic import. At present there seems to be no American steamer available, and the questions now before the directors are: Will there be built a suitable American ship which will be available at the opening of the Panama Canal? Or will the patriotic Americans who wish to honor the occasion with their presence be compelled to charter an English steamer to witness one of the greatest events in American history?

The War Department received a despatch Dec. 28 from Major General Bell, commanding the Philippines Division, stating that the outbreak of Moros at Dajo had been completely suppressed and that 300 hostiles with their wives and families have surrendered. Capt. John W. Barker, 3d U.S. Inf., was shot through the base of the pelvis. An interesting feature of the capture of the Moros was the collection of rifles that was taken from them. They embraced modern guns, old-fashioned United States carbines, several English muskets with the "Tower" brand, used by British troops, and several muskets branded with the letters C.S.A. The band of Moros who retired to the top of Bud Dajo, the island of Jolo, which they had fortified, had defied an ultimatum issued by Brig. Gen. J. J. Pershing,

ordering disarmament of the natives. Their supplies were cut off and they were surrounded in their stronghold by U.S. troops. They were forced to yield through hunger, and marched from their position and laid down their arms. Several hours before the surrender a band of twenty Moros tried to rush by an outpost, but were repulsed. Several of the Moros were killed, but there were no American casualties. The lesson of the Bud Dajo fight of several years ago when in a hand-to-hand conflict the Moros were shown that the American soldiers were their masters was undoubtedly the largest element in inducing these outlaws to surrender. That battle greatly aroused the feelings of a small band of American sympathizers in Boston who made much of the fact that in the hurly-burly of battle several women and children, dressed and armed in such a way as to prevent distinguishing them from the men warriors, were killed.

The Army and Navy Club of Washington proposes to amend its by-laws to provide that at the written request of three members a quorum of the board of governors, at a regular meeting by unanimous vote by ballot, may extend to any person not eligible to membership in the club a privilege of admission as a guest for a period of one month, or until the next regular meeting of the board of governors, which privilege may at the expiration be renewed in the same manner for additional successive periods. After such privilege has been enjoyed for three successive months further extensions of this privilege may be made only upon the payment to the treasurer of \$5.00 for each month that the privilege is so extended. The privilege may be revoked as to any one or all of this class of guests at any time by the board of governors.

A monument in Washington, D.C., to the women of the Civil War is proposed by patriotic societies, and Adjutant General Verbeck, of New York, who had been requested by Major J. L. A. Scrymser, U.S.V., of New York city, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the New York State Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., to interest the National Guard regiments with Civil War service in raising subscriptions for the monument, has notified all such regiments of his indorsement of the movement. The committee preparing for the monument are: Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, Gen. Fred Pierson, Major J. L. A. Scrymser, Loyal Farragut and 1st Lieut. Thomas Sturgis.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford's recent speeches, in which he made statements against the administration of Mr. Reginald McKenna, formerly First Lord of the Admiralty, in relation to the alleged unreadiness of the British navy in the Anglo-German crisis in regard to Morocco last summer, have drawn a pointed reply from Mr. McKenna. In a letter Mr. McKenna, who, in October, changed the portfolio of the navy for that of Secretary of the Home Department, says: "Lord Charles Beresford's speeches do not disturb me in the slightest. Nobody attaches any importance to what he says, and it is common knowledge that I refused to employ him and also refused to recommend him as admiral of the fleet."

As many Army and Navy women are excellent performers on the zither, mandolin or guitar, they may put to good account in their future travels in the land of the Mikado the knowledge that the reikin, a new stringed musical instrument reported to have been devised by a Japanese violin maker, seems likely to supersede the samisen. It has the shape of a guitar, save in the neck, which is the only part resembling a samisen. There are four strings, and by manipulation of the keys the instrument can be made to do the work of several samisen.

The Judge Advocate General in the case of Shepler W. Fitzgerald, applicant for appointment to the Army, is clearly of the opinion that a civilian candidate is not eligible for appointment if at the time of the issue of the commission he is over twenty-seven years of age, nor can the commission be ante-dated so as to purport to be made a time when the applicant was not ineligible. Mr. Fitzgerald was rejected as deficient in weight with reference to height. He reached the age limit Nov. 11, 1911, but as he had taken steps in October, 1911, to have his physical disqualification removed he asked to have his appointment made as if that date, *nunc pro tunc*.

President Taft has withdrawn his letter of congratulation sent to Capt. E. H. Eddy, 8th Inf., Ohio National Guard, on winning the President's Match at Camp Perry, Ohio, as the match was won by Corp. C. A. Lloyd, U.S.M.C., and the letter of President Taft was sent to Captain Eddy through an error. The mistake has been rectified, and Corporal Lloyd gets a letter of congratulation.

The Secretary of War has directed Col. W. L. Pitcher, Inf., Col. W. P. Evans, Inf., Lieut. Col. J. A. Goodin, 7th Inf., Major W. L. Simpson, 15th Inf., and Major W. H. Brooks, Med. Corps, to report to a retiring board for examination. It is understood that these officers are to be ordered before the board on account of physical disabilities.

A despatch to the London Morning Post from Shanghai says that the revolutionary leaders have been informed by General Li Yuen-heng, the revolutionary commander at Wu-Chang, that thirty thousand Imperialist troops at Hankow have offered to join the revolution. They ask \$20 apiece for changing their allegiance.

Some of the candidates for commissions in the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, will be required to take Civil Service Examinations before they take their regular examination for the Corps on Jan. 12. This is due to the provision which requires candidates for commissions to be eligible to appointment as junior engineers.

The War Department has refused to recommend the passage of a bill for the relief of Major Robert R. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., for the loss of a horse. The Judge Advocate General expresses the opinion that the officer should not apply to Congress for legislation when he has the right to sue in the Court of Claims.

The official account of the killing of Ensign Hovey by Moro outlaws is given in G.O. 138, Navy Department, appearing elsewhere in this issue.



## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Bvt. Major Gen. George Moore Smith, brigadier general commanding the 1st Brigade of New York National Guard, with headquarters in New York city, who will be retired for age on Dec. 31, 1911, has been in active service for fifty years and eight months, a record which is unique. Aside from this long service, General Smith has rendered very valuable service not alone to the National Guard, but to the military of the entire country, including the Army. When the question of having a system of rifle practice for the troops was first agitated in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in 1871 a few enthusiasts met in the office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on Sept. 4, 1871, and discussed the question of the establishment of an outdoor rifle range and the formation of a rifle association. This meeting was the inception of the first systematic rifle practice in this country. Those present included Gens. George Moore Smith, George W. Wingate, John B. Woodward, T. S. Dakin and A. Funk, W. C. Church, Col. F. A. Mason, F. A. Rockafellar, H. G. Shaw, and Capt. Bird W. Spencer and William J. Harding. Following this meeting the National Rifle Association of America was formed, on Nov. 24, 1871, General Smith being among its incorporators. He was also appointed one of the committee to select a ground, which resulted in the purchase of Creedmore, a range that became famous the world over. Up to this time neither the Army nor the National Guard had any system of rifle practice. The present generation has little conception of the energy, time and hard work which those who started the National Rifle Association put in, and General Smith was among those who labored unselfishly, to the lasting benefit of the military of the nation. General Smith, who is a native of Maine, entered the military service as a private in Company B, of the 7th Regiment, at the outbreak of the Civil War, April 20, 1861, the company being under command of Capt. Emmons Clark, who later became colonel. He performed duty with the regiment during its three tours in the U.S. service, during which time he served in the grades of private, first sergeant and second lieutenant, attaining the latter rank in June, 1862. He was promoted first lieutenant in June, 1864; captain of Company G Dec. 31, 1864; major, 7th Regiment, April 8, 1870, and lieutenant colonel March 5, 1881. He was next chosen colonel of the 69th Regiment, in August, 1895, and put that command on its feet after its internal troubles, which had previously led to its reduction to a battalion. He was elected brigadier general and assigned to command the 5th Brigade in March, 1898, and when the troops of Manhattan were reorganized in July, 1901, he was assigned to command the newly constituted 1st Brigade. He received the brevet of major general March 29, 1900, for faithful and meritorious service. General Smith has performed all active service to which any command he was a member of was ordered, and was alert in performing all other duties. He was from a young man always interested in athletics, and was one of the early members of the New York Athletic Club and was its president in 1874. He was the originator of the Cross of Honor in the 7th Regiment, for long and faithful service, which idea of decoration was later adopted by New York and other states. He was one of the founders of the Automobile Club of America, and has been an officer and governor of the club since its organization. Despite the General's advanced age, he has maintained his interest in rifle practice, and last summer qualified as a marksman in all grades from 200 yards to a 1,000, which is something of a record for a man of seventy-five years to make. He will leave active service with a record of duty well and conscientiously performed, and with the regrets of many that old Father Time could not have been a little slower.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Couser, of Johnstown, Pa., announce the engagement of their daughter, Edith, to Capt. Lloyd L. Smith, Med. Corps, U.S. Army.

At a dinner given on Dec. 23 by Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Brandt, of Lorraine avenue, Montclair, N.J., they announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Maude Ireland Brandt, to Midshipman Dupree J. Friedell, U.S.N., son of Judge and Mrs. W. F. Friedell of Texarkana, Ark. Among those at the dinner were the Misses Gertrude Vanderveer, Annah Wilson, Amy Cunningham and Belle Brandt; also Ensign Howard H. J. Benson, Midshipman Valentine N. Bieg, Ensign A. D. Bernhard, Ensign E. S. R. Brandt and Mr. Harold Dittmars.

Mrs. Augusta Gomer, of No. 770 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Martha E. Gomer, to Lieut. Robert Lincoln Gray, Coast Art., U.S.A., now stationed at Fort Monroe, Va. Miss Gomer was graduated from Packer Institute, and is well known in society in both Brooklyn and New York. Lieutenant Gray was graduated from West Point last June.

The engagement of Lieut. Wallace L. Clay, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., on duty at Fort Adams, Newport, R.I., and Miss Margaret Noble, daughter of Mrs. E. R. Noble, was announced Dec. 25, at the residence of the bride's mother, during a dinner in Muncy, Pa. Miss Noble is a sister of Surg. Donald H. Noble, U.S.N.

Col. and Mrs. Charles E. Nelson, of Derby Line, Vt., announce the engagement of their daughter, Florence Baxter, to Lieut. Horace Thurber Aplington, 10th U.S. Cav.

Miss Madeline Chapin and Lieut. John G. Church, U.S.N., were married in Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 22, 1911, at the home of Henry L. Chapin by Rev. Lewis T. Morris, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church. After the wedding they left for Denver and a honeymoon through the East, with Annapolis as their destination. Lieutenant Church is an instructor at the Naval Academy. The wedding was private, none being present but members of the bride's family, Lieut. F. H. Mayfield, U.S.N., and Mayor Wadham, of San Diego. In about a month the lieutenant and his bride will be at home at 97 Cathedral street, Annapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Lies announce the marriage of their daughter, Caroline Marie, to Lieut. William Gladstone Langwill, 27th U.S. Inf., Wednesday, Dec. 20, 1911, at Aurora, Ill.

Lieut. Thompson Lawrence, 5th U.S. Inf., and Miss Mary d'Antignac Lillenthal were married in New York city, Dec. 20, 1911.

Lieut. Roger C. Wrightman, U.S.R.C.S., and Miss Mabel Marian McComber were married at New Orleans, La., Dec. 12, 1911.

The marriage of Miss Lillian Duncan Baxter, formerly of Washington, D.C., and Lieut. George S. Gillis, U.S.A., took place Wednesday, Dec. 20, 1911, in San Francisco,

Cal. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carter Nichols, on Devisadero street. The little cousins of the bride, Louise and Charlotte Nichols, were flower girls, and the matron of honor was Mrs. Leon B. Kromer, wife of Captain Kromer, U.S.A., of Angel Island. Lieut. Thomas M. Hunter, 26th U.S. Inf., was best man and the ushers were Capt. Arthur L. Keesling, U.S.A.; Lieut. John C. Moore, U.S.A.; Lieut. James Blyth, U.S.A., and Dr. Arnold D. Tuttle, U.S.A.

Lieut. Thomas C. Cook, Coast Art. Corps, announces the engagement of his sister, Velma Gove, to Capt. Pierce A. Murphy, 1st Cav., U.S.A.

Miss Stephanie Trescott and Lieut. George W. Martin, U.S.M.C., were married at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Stephen Trescott, in Washington, D.C., Dec. 23, 1911. The home was beautifully decorated with quantities of poinsettia blossoms, holly and pine boughs. During the ceremony and afterward to receive congratulations the bride and groom stood beneath a bower formed of palms and ferns. Rev. Father Cooper, of St. Matthew's Church, performed the marriage ceremony. A stringed orchestra played the wedding marches and throughout the reception which followed. The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with old family lace, and her tulle veil was becomingly arranged beneath a coronet of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. Mrs. Philip H. Torrey, wife of Lieutenant Torrey, U.S.M.C., sister of the bride, attended her as matron of honor. Mrs. Spencer Cosby, wife of Colonel Cosby, U.S.A.; Miss Dorothy Hale, of Boston; Miss Harriet Pooley, of Buffalo; Miss Elsie Downing, Miss Isabel Magruder and Miss Ruth Bliss stood on either side of the aisle through which the bridal procession passed to the improvised altar, and also assisted at the reception. Mrs. Trescott, the bride's mother, welcomed the guests to her home. The bride has been very popular since her debut, several years ago, has taken a prominent part in private theatricals on many occasions, and will be greatly missed by her large circle of friends. Lieutenant Martin and his bride left for their wedding journey, the latter wearing a smart suit of blue diagonal serge, with a large black hat. They will reside in Norfolk, where Lieutenant Martin has been stationed for some time past.

The wedding of Miss Emily Bernard Simons, daughter of Med. Dir. Manly H. Simons, U.S.N., to P.A. Surg. Herbert L. Kelley, U.S.N., attached to the naval hospital at Mare Island, was solemnized at Rancho Manzanita, St. Helena, Cal., the new home of Med. Dir. Manly H. Simons, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Simons, on Saturday, Dec. 16, 1911, in the presence of a large number of guests. The setting for the ceremony was suggestive of the holiday season, the house being profusely decorated with greens and the brilliant toyon berries, with which California is ablaze at Christmas time. At the end of the spacious living room an altar and chancel rail had been arranged and here the marriage service was read by Chaplain A. A. McAlister, U.S.N., retired. Miss Simons wore a gown of white satin, veiled with chiffon and trimmed with rose point lace—one of her wedding gifts. Her lace veil was one worn by her great-grandmother and by all the successive brides of the family. Her attendants were Mrs. Elizabeth Herreshoff, of Mare Island, and her two sisters, Mrs. Jay McClay Salladay and Mrs. R. Kirby Van Mater, both brides of the past year. Mrs. Simons wore embroidered Chinese crepe, trimmed with Irish lace. Naval Constr. Frank D. Hall, U.S.N., was the best man and the ushers were Passed Asst. Surg. James S. Woodward, U.S.N., and Asst. Naval Constr. Lee S. Border, U.S.N. Following the ceremony an elaborate collation was served, the bride cutting the cake with her husband's sword. Miss Mary Gargas, of Mare Island, was the fortunate finder of the ring, while Miss Elizabeth Nowland, of St. Helena, caught the bride's bouquet. Upon their return from their honeymoon Passed Asst. Surg. and Mrs. Kelley will make their home at 619 Louisiana street, Vallejo, where they have taken an apartment.

Mrs. Daniel P. McCartney and Capt. Harold P. Norton, U.S.N., were married in the home of the bride's brother-in-law and sister, Comdr. William M. Irwin, U.S.N., and Mrs. Irwin, at Washington, D.C., Dec. 27, 1911, by the Rev. Edward L. Buckley. Mr. Walter McFarland, of New York, was best man. The bride wore a traveling gown of dark green broadcloth draped over black velvet, a large black hat and a corsage bouquet of violets. Captain Norton and his bride left Washington at once for a wedding trip, and after Feb. 1 will live at Stoneleigh Court, Washington. Mrs. Norton, who has spent much of her time abroad, is a sister of Mrs. Irwin, Mme. Thiebaut, wife of the French Minister to Sweden, and of Mme. Barbour, a nun of the Sacred Heart Convent, near Philadelphia.

Our correspondent at Pettit Barracks, Philippine Islands, under date of Nov. 16, 1911, writes: "One of the most beautiful weddings ever held in Zamboanga was solemnized by Chaplain Smith when he united in marriage Mr. William C. Connor, jr., Attorney for the Moro Province, and Miss Artie Katharine Peyton, sister of Major Ephraim G. Peyton, 3d, P.S. 'The Little Church,' as it is called, was most beautifully decorated with nipa palms, which followed the architectural lines of the building, while the east end of the church was one mass of kalachuchi blossoms, adelfas and potted ferns. Major Peyton gave away the bride, while Mr. Charles R. Cameron, Superintendent of Schools, was best man. Lieut. D. B. Crafton, 3d Inf., and Ensign Paul J. Peyton, younger brother of the bride, were the ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Connor go to the United States for a seven months' honeymoon."

The marriage of 1st Lieut. James S. Greene, 10th U.S. Cav., and Miss Mildred Morgan, of Burlington, Vt., took place on Nov. 25, 1911, at All Angels' Church, New York city. Lieut. and Mrs. Greene are at present visiting Col. and Mrs. Henry A. Greene at Camp E. S. Otis, Las Cascadas, Canal Zone, Panama, and will be at home at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., after Jan. 12, 1912.

Col. and Mrs. Valery Havard, of Fairfield, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Eugénie, to Mr. Henry Alling Webb, of New Haven, Conn.

A wedding of interest in Navy circles was that at Roslyn, L.I., Dec. 28, 1911, of Edna Ward, daughter of Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, U.S.N., to Chief Constr. Washington Lee Capps, U.S.N. The wedding ceremony was performed at Wildemer, the country home of the bride's parents, Chaplain Matthew C. Gleason, U.S.N., assisted by Father Markell, of St. Mary's Church, Roslyn, officiated. There were no attendants, and the wedding was a quiet one.

Lieut. John A. Pearson, 11th U.S. Cav., and Miss Ethel Lyman Spalding were married in Dorchester, Mass., Dec. 23, 1911, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Spalding.

A quiet wedding took place at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Dec. 27, 1911, in the marriage of Miss Edith Brown, daughter of Prof. Stimson J. Brown, U.S.N., and Mr. Carlos Mirick. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. H. Clark, chaplain in the U.S. Navy. Mr. Stanley Brown, of New York, was

the best man. After a wedding breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Mirick left for a trip South.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Major Gen. Charles L. Hodges, U.S.A., retired, who died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 26, 1911, is a Civil War veteran, and was born in Rhode Island March 13, 1847. He served through the Civil War as private, corporal, sergeant and sergeant major in the 65th N.Y. Volunteers from Aug. 20, 1861, to July 17, 1865. He joined the Regular Service as a private in the 18th Infantry, Nov. 17, 1869, and served therein until 1875, rising to the rank of sergeant major. He was appointed second lieutenant, 25th Infantry, Jan. 20, 1875; was promoted first lieutenant June 1, 1880, and captain Nov. 1, 1891. His promotion to major on July 13, 1900, carried him to the 17th Infantry. He was transferred to the 23d Infantry Aug. 28, 1901, and was promoted lieutenant colonel Aug. 12, 1903. He was promoted colonel, 24th Infantry, Jan. 1, 1907, brigadier general April 30, 1907, and major general Jan. 14, 1911. He was retired for age March 13, 1911. General Hodges participated in the Santiago campaign in Cuba and was recommended by Generals Lawton and Daggett for brevets for his services in that campaign. He served with his regiment in the Philippine Islands in 1900 and 1901 and in 1903-1905. He was Chief of Staff, Philippines Division, in 1907, and commanded the Department of the Visayas in the Philippines in 1908 and 1909. He was in command of the Department of Dakota in 1909 and 1910, and of the Department of the Lakes from July, 1910, until his retirement. He leaves a wife and son, 1st Lieut. Carroll B. Hodges, 29th U.S. Inf. The remains of General Hodges were buried with full military honors in the Arlington National Cemetery Dec. 28. Religious services were held at the residence of Col. William C. Borden, U.S.A., retired, at 1801 California street, at ten o'clock a.m., Chaplain W. W. Brander, of the Cavalry post at Fort Myer, officiating. The honorary pallbearers were Col. John Biddle, Major Joseph B. Leitch, Capt. William B. Cochran, Capt. James A. Moss, Capt. R. J. Burt and Col. Henry C. Hodges, jr., U.S.A. The official committee to represent the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., was Brig. Gens. Andrew S. Burt, William P. Rogers and Leon A. Matile, U.S.A., and Lieut. Col. Eaton A. Edwards, U.S.A.

Mrs. Mary Teresa Hills, wife of the late Col. Elbridge R. Hills, U.S. Art. Corps, retired, died Dec. 23, 1911, in her fifty-ninth year, at her late residence, 216 Seventy-ninth street, Brooklyn, N.Y. Interment at Arlington, Va., Dec. 26, 1911.

Augustus Porter Barnard, son of the late Gen. John G. Barnard, U.S.A., died suddenly Dec. 26, 1911, at New York city, from pneumonia, at St. Luke's Hospital. Mr. Barnard was in his sixty-fifth year. He was educated in the Columbia School of Mines, receiving the degree of E.M. For many years he worked in the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, and lastly had been in the U.S. Customs Service in New York city. He is survived by two sisters and a brother, Mrs. B. F. O'Connor, of Brooklyn; Miss Jane B. Barnard and John H. Barnard, of 103 Montague street, Brooklyn.

Major Gen. Alexander Shaler, U.S.V., who served with distinction in the Civil War, and who was later major general in command of the 1st Division, N.G.N.Y., died at his home in New York city Dec. 27, 1911. He received the brevet of major general of Volunteers July 27, 1865, for meritorious service during the war, and was awarded a medal of honor for having at a most critical moment, when the head of the column being about to be crushed by the severe fire of the enemy's Artillery and Infantry, he pushed forward with a supporting column, pierced the enemy's works and turned their flank at Marye's Heights, Va., May 3, 1863. General Shaler's military life began in the Washington Grays in 1845, and he later joined the 7th New York, and also the 1st Regiment of New Jersey. At the outbreak of the war, after serving with the 7th Regiment in defense of the capital, he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the 6th New York Volunteers, and led them in the battles of Yorktown, Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill. He was a colonel at the second battle of Bull Run and Antietam. On May 26, 1863, he was promoted to brigadier general of Volunteers. Imprisoned after the battle of the Wilderness, he was exchanged and fought at Gettysburg. After the war he was appointed major general of the 1st Division, N.Y.N.G. He took an active interest in the formation of the N.R.A. and the reorganization of the Fire Department. General Shaler was an incorporator of the Army and Navy Club and was a member of the Union League Club, New York Historical Society, American Geographical Society and the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. He was for many years president of the Automatic Signal Telegraph Company. He is survived by a widow and four daughters. Funeral services will be held at West Park Presbyterian Church, Eighty-sixth street and Amsterdam avenue, New York city, at one p.m., Saturday, Dec. 30.

Mrs. Joan Crawford Bobbs, mother of W. C. Bobbs, of the Bobbs-Merrill Company, who died at her home in the Stratford, 510 North Meridian street, Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 20, 1911, was born seventy-one years ago in Wayne County, Ind. She removed to Indianapolis about forty years ago. Her father, who was a Quaker, was prominently identified with the "underground railway" in Indiana. Mrs. Bobbs was the widow of John A. Bobbs, who had gone to Indiana with the builders of the old Indiana Central Railway. She is survived by the old son and three daughters—Mrs. H. I. Raymond, wife of Colonel Raymond, U.S.A., of the Medical Corps; Mrs. J. K. Miller, wife of Captain Miller, of the 25th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. E. J. Bracken, wife of Captain Bracken, of the 8th U.S. Inf. Mrs. Bracken was with her mother at the time of her death.

In referring to the death of Capt. William H. H. Chapman, 20th U.S. Inf., at Fort Douglas, Utah, Dec. 20, 1911, which we briefly noted in our last issue, page 503, a correspondent writes: "The deceased had been ill but one week with acute nephritis. His death cast a gloom over the garrison, as there was no more popular officer in the regiment. Captain Chapman joined the regiment as a second lieutenant upon his graduation from West Point June 12, 1891. He married the daughter of the regiment, who is a sister of Capt. Garrison McCaskey, of the 15th U.S. Inf., and daughter of Gen. and Mrs. William S. McCaskey, U.S.A. The General commanded the 20th in days gone by, and Mrs. Chapman was born while he held that position. She was regarded as the regiment's 'own,' and the ownership was not relinquished when she became Mrs. Chapman. It is because of Captain Chapman's personal popularity, as well as his long connection with the regiment, that the sorrow for his death is so poignant. He numbered every officer in the regiment as his friend, and he proved a staunch brother to the younger officers when wise and impartial counsel was needed. He is survived by his



widow and three sons, William, aged eighteen years; Henley, sixteen, and a boy of seven. His home is at Green Bay, Wis. Captain Chapman came from one of the most distinguished families of soldiers in this country. He was a member of the Society of Cincinnati, Sons of the Revolution and the Aztec Club. The funeral was held from the chapel at Fort Douglas. The service was presided over by Dean S. R. Colladay, of St. Mark's Cathedral. Following the service the body was taken to San Francisco for burial. It was accompanied by H. V. Chapman, brother of the dead Captain, and by the two older sons, Henry Henley and William McCaskey Chapman. The body will be interred in the Army and Navy Cemetery at San Francisco under the direction of Capt. Douglas McCaskey, U.S.A. The pallbearers were Major W. P. Burnham, Capt. R. W. Mearns, Capt. W. B. Graham, 1st Lieut. W. B. Wallace, 1st Lieut. J. S. McCleary and 2d Lieut. George C. Bowen, U.S.A.

Lieut. Frank D. McMillan, U.S.N., who died on Dec. 21, 1911, at the Naval Academy Hospital, Annapolis, Md., of acute kidney trouble, was twenty-nine years of age. For the past year he had been the assistant officer in charge of the Naval Academy buildings and grounds. At the time of his death his mother, Mrs. Bernard McMillan, of Cleveland, Ohio, was with him. Although no services were held, full military honors were accorded the deceased when his remains were shipped from Annapolis on Dec. 22 to his home in Cleveland, Ohio. An escort of two companies of marines, the Naval Academy band and eight body bearers accompanied with the pallbearers the body to the depot. The pallbearers were Lieuts. Charles Soule, Abram Claude, P. P. Bassett, E. C. Oakley, C. A. Richards and W. Baggeley.

Dr. William Edwin Williams, father of the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Orin G. Murfin, U.S.N., died in Jackson, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1911.

Mr. Charles Miles Drake, father of the wife of Comdr. Adelbert Althouse, U.S.N., and of the wife of Lieut. Paul Foley, U.S.N., died at Charleston, S.C., Dec. 27, 1911.

George Womelsdorf, aged twenty-one years, of Quincy, Ill., a member of the 112th Company of Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort Du Pont, Del., committed suicide Dec. 24 in the barracks at the fort, by shooting himself with a revolver.

Charles Page Wieting, son of the late Capt. O. L. Wieting, 23d U.S. Inf., and grandson of the late Gen. I. Vogdes, U.S.A., died at his home in Hackensack, N.J., Dec. 25, 1911.

#### DEATH OF MAJOR MOSHER, U.S.A.

The group of friends assembled on Saturday, Dec. 23, 1911, at St. Matthew's Church in Washington, D.C., on the occasion of the funeral services of Major Theodore Mosher, U.S.A., was a large one. The eyes of more than one were doubtless dimmed when the scenes at the little hospital near the road to Siboney, with its Red Cross attendants, in 1898, were recalled to mind by sad associations of to-day.

On his little cot the Major lay among the most seriously wounded, and whispered words of cheer to be sent to the dear companion in the Far North, though at heart there was naught but sadness in the inward belief that they were not again to meet on earth. May the happiness of the few brief years which were allotted them rise ever in the mind of the bereaved one and help to alleviate the sorrows of the yet untraveled road.

FRIEND.

#### PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Mrs. Shelton, wife of Capt. Nathan J. Shelton, who was recently operated upon at the Red Cross Hospital, New York city, is recovering and will join Captain Shelton, who is stationed at Memphis, Tenn., early in January.

Med. Dir. Dwight Dickinson, U.S.N., with his daughter, Mrs. Arthur G. Caffee and her children and Miss Helen P. Riley, of Washington, D.C., is spending the winter at Private Hotel, Montebello, 5 Via Palestro, Florence, Italy.

The President and Mrs. Taft gave a dinner in Washington, D.C., Dec. 24, for Miss Mary Southerland, daughter of Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, U.S.N., and Mrs. Southerland, and Mr. Louis Bacon, of Boston, who will be married on Jan. 3.

Capt. Robert H. C. Kelton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kelton are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son at their home in Brookline, Mass. The boy is named John Cunningham Russell Kelton, for his grandfather, the late Adjutant Gen. J. C. Kelton, U.S.A.

A meeting of the Maryland Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will be held at Hotel Belvidere, Baltimore, Md., Jan. 4, 1912. A paper entitled "Readings from Commodore Parker's Narrative of the Battle of Mobile Bay" will be presented by Companion Capt. Alfred Hoyt, U.S.N.

His Excellency Governor Foss, of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, on Dec. 21, 1911, appointed Rear Admiral John Fairfield Merry, U.S. Navy, a member of the Massachusetts Nautical School Commission. Rear Admiral Merry qualified and was made chairman of the commission.

Miss Ruth Bliss entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., Dec. 21, in compliment to Miss Stephanie Trescott and Lieut. George W. Martin, U.S.M.C., whose marriage took place Dec. 22. The other guests were Miss Dorothy Hale, of Boston, Miss Isabel Magruder, Miss Margaretta Morse, Mrs. Philip Torrey, Lieutenant Brewster, Lieutenant Schuler, Lieutenant Barry and Lieutenant Hunter, all of the Marine Corps, and Ensign Beardall, U.S.N.

Henry H. Marmaduke, who on Dec. 22 was appointed agent in the office of Naval War Records to succeed H. B. Littlepage, who died a few days since, resigned as midshipman in the Navy March 18, 1861. He was appointed midshipman in the Confederate Navy May 9, 1861. He was ordered to the Confederate steamship *McRae* at New Orleans, and later served on board the *Merrimac* from December, 1861, to May, 1862, when the vessel was destroyed. His duties consist of completing war records pertaining to the Confederacy.

Capt. and Mrs. William S. Smith, U.S.N., Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Effinger gave their debutante daughters, Miss Margaret Strother Smith and Miss Frances Effinger, a dance in the ballroom at the Highlands at Washington, D.C., Dec. 25. A decoration of Christmas trees gayly adorned was placed in the ballroom. Capt. and Mrs. Smith entertained at a luncheon Dec. 24 at the Chevy Chase Club. Capt. and Mrs. Walter McLean, Miss Smith, Miss Effinger, Naval Constructor Groesbeck, U.S.N., and Mr. Barry Bulkley made up the party.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Col. Charles G. Long, U.S.M.C., at Boston, Mass., Dec. 23, 1911.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. J. S. Williams, Coast Art., U.S.A., at Honolulu, H.T., Dec. 14, 1911.

A son, Francis Gano O'Loughlin, was born to the wife of Lieut. F. C. O'Loughlin, Phil. Scouts, at Manila, P.I., Nov. 10, 1911.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. George Washington Stuart, 25th U.S. Inf., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 23, 1911.

Gen. and Mrs. G. C. Goodloe, U.S.M.C., are now in their city home, 1103 Sixteenth street, Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, U.S.N., commanding the Fourth Division of the Atlantic Fleet, had his Christmas dinner in Annapolis, Md.

Lieutenant Commander Boy-Ed, of the German navy, has been appointed Naval Attaché to the German Embassy at Washington, D.C., in succession to Commander Retzmann.

Miss Gertrude Miller is visiting her brother, Lieut. Fred C. Miller, 30th U.S. Inf., at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. She will also be entertained by friends in Indianapolis, Ind.

Lieut. Col. Laurence H. Moses, U.S.M.C., commanding officer of marines at the navy yard, Boston, and his family had their Christmas dinner at the home of his mother in New York.

Mr. Edgar Williams, of Cornell, was host to a box party of ten at Chase's on Dec. 26. He is spending the holidays with his parents, Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Williams, in Washington.

Lieut. Allen Kimberly, U.S.A., commanding the mine planter Gen. S. M. Mills, who has been spending the Christmas holidays in Boston, the guest of his fiancée, Miss Bicknell, returned Dec. 30 to Fort Monroe.

Mrs. F. J. Morrow is convalescing at Fort Leavenworth from an illness of several weeks, most of which was spent in St. John's Hospital, Leavenworth. Captain Morrow is a member of this year's class in the Army School of the Line.

Mr. Frank Messenger, jr., son of Chief Gunner Messenger, U.S.N., who is a junior in the mining engineering department at Lehigh University, is spending his Christmas holidays with his parents at Malden, Mass.

Capt. DeWitt Coffman, U.S.N., commandant of the navy yard, Boston, had his Christmas dinner in Washington, where he and his family went to attend an informal shore reunion of relatives. Captain Coffman will not return to Boston until after New Year's.

Miss Dorothy Palmer, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Guy G. Palmer, Whipple Barracks, Ariz., is the holiday guest of her uncle and aunt, Capt. and Mrs. Wells, Governors Island, N.Y. Miss Palmer is resident pupil at 1106 Lake Shore Drive—Miss Haines University School for Girls, Chicago, Ill.

Cadets William C. Harrison, Millard F. Harmon, Robert Crest and Huston Whiteside, U.S.M.A., are members of a holiday party which is being entertained by Mrs. George F. Harrison at Newport, R.I., who is spending the winter with her son, Lieut. Edward S. Harrison, U.S.A., at Fort Adams.

Col. and Mrs. Marlborough C. Wyeth were hosts at a large tea for young people at their home on Nineteenth street, Washington, D.C., Dec. 26, in honor of their young daughter, Miss Dorothy Wyeth, and their son, Cadet John Churchill Wyeth, of West Point, who is spending the holidays with Col. and Mrs. Wyeth.

Mrs. Allen and the Misses Allen, wife and daughters of Major Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., entertained at tea Dec. 23 in Washington at their apartment in the Connecticut. Mrs. Herbert H. D. Peirce, Mrs. W. W. Wotherpoon, Miss Scidmore, Miss MacMurray, Miss Marie Stevens, Miss Helen Buchanan and Miss Mildred Greble assisted in entertaining their guests.

Lieut. Walter S. Anderson, U.S.N., who has been on waiting orders, assumed command of the U.S.S. *Yankee* on Dec. 20, 1911, and his address is care of Postmaster, New York city. Mrs. Andrews is now at the Hotel Chamberlin, Fort Monroe, Va., but after Jan. 5, 1912, she will be with her mother, Mrs. Charles Ewing, at Arrowhead, Tarrytown, N.Y., on the Hudson.

Col. and Mrs. Marlborough C. Wyeth, U.S.A., gave a small tea at their home on Nineteenth street, Washington, D.C., Dec. 27, for their daughter, Miss Dorothy Wyeth, and their son, Cadet John Churchill Wyeth, of West Point. Col. and Mrs. Wyeth have as house guests for the holidays Miss Margaret Treat, daughter of Col. Charles G. Treat, U.S.A., and Cadet Ward, of West Point.

Dr. and Mrs. Sievers entertained the post of Fort Warren, Mass., at bridge Christmas evening. The guests were May Ketcham, Capt. and Mrs. Buck, Capt. and Mrs. Hawes, Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig and Lieutenant Goodrick. Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig entertained May Ketcham, Capt. and Mrs. Buck, Dr. and Mrs. Sievers and Miss Nelchen Sievers at bridge Tuesday evening. Dr. and Mrs. Sievers and Miss Nelchen Sievers were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig on Christmas.

Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, U.S.M.C., was entertained at dinner at Manila, P.I., Nov. 23, by friends at the Army and Navy Club. After a discussion of the excellent menu several of the guests made speeches, all warmly complimentary of the Colonel, who left Manila Nov. 24. Colonel Lauchheimer, in responding to the remarks, said that he had never regretted leaving a place more in all his varied travels and that his friends in Manila would always have the warmest spot in his heart. Those who assembled to bid Colonel Lauchheimer farewell included Judge A. S. Crossfield, Colonel Pendleton, U.S.M.C., Lieutenant Hamner, U.S.N., Captain Arnold, U.S.A., Major Potter, U.S.M.C., Major Cannon, U.S.A., Major Hartigan, Capt. J. Harding, Captain Pond, Dr. Kneidler, Major Roosevelt, U.S.M.C., Paymaster Chatterton, U.S.N., Captain Helm, Major Wright, U.S.A., Judge Ross and a number of civilians.

A committee of four U.S. bluejackets, consisting of R. Winger, of the New Hampshire; A. J. Collins, of the Louisiana; R. J. Miller, of the South Carolina, and John Edmier, of the Vermont, arrived in New York Dec. 24 from Norfolk, Va., and surprised John D. Rockefeller with a Christmas present Dec. 25 in appreciation of the help given to the Young Men's Christian Association in the Navy. A handsome table cover which the sailors themselves had embroidered was presented to Mr. Rockefeller while he was dining with his family at his town house. Two other bluejackets, M. Herwig and A. Adamson, of the battleship *Delaware*, made presents of a fine French clock to Miss Helen Gould and two dozen American Beauty roses to Mrs. Sage in behalf of the Naval Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, the establishment and extension of which was made possible by their gifts.

Miss Butler is spending the holidays with Lieut. and Mrs. Butler, 10th U.S. Cav., at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert Whitfield, of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will spend the Christmas holidays with Mrs. Whitfield's parents in Little Rock, Ark.

Comdr. C. P. McVay, U.S.N., will on Feb. 20 next be detached from duty at the Naval Academy, to assume duty as chief of staff of the Asiatic Fleet.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George F. Downey, U.S.A., gave a children's party in Washington, D.C., Dec. 22 at Rauscher's. Master Charles Taft was among the guests.

Col. William H. Coffin, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Coffin left Newport, R.I., Dec. 22, for New York city to spend the holidays at the Hotel Astor. They return on Jan. 2.

Paymr. Philip V. Mohun, U.S.N., arrived in Washington, D.C., Dec. 22, from New York with his two children to spend the Christmas holidays with his mother, Mrs. Richard Mohun.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Casey are spending the holidays in New York with Mrs. Bispham, their daughter. They left Washington Dec. 22, accompanied by Miss Casey, and will not return until after New Year's.

The condition of Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U.S.N., retired, was reported more comfortable Dec. 23, he being able to walk about his room at his home at Newport, R.I., where many called to learn of his condition and that of his daughter, Mrs. Boutelle Noyes, who is recovering from pneumonia.

Dr. Robert S. Woodson, major, U.S.A., retired, has located in the well known health resort, Tryon, N.C., and is associated with Dr. Earle Grady in the practice of his profession. Dr. Woodson has many friends and relatives in that state, being an alumnus of the University of North Carolina and a nephew of ex-Senator T. J. Jarvis.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Edward Burr, U.S.A., entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., Dec. 23, for Miss Frances Hodges, daughter of Lieut. Col. Harry F. Hodges and Mrs. Hodges. Miss Eleanor Reyburn, Miss Elizabeth Rogers, Miss Estelle Crane, Capt. and Mrs. Wilby, Lieutenant Commander Courtney, Major Horton, Mr. Guy Emerson and Lieutenant Sultan made up the party.

The following officers have been elected for the year ending Oct. 31, 1912, as a result of the recent ballot by the Canal Zone Red Cross members: Chairman, Col. C. A. Devol, U.S.A.; vice-chairman, Lieut. Col. W. L. Sibert, U.S.A.; secretary, Mr. A. B. Dickson; treasurer, Lieut. Col. John L. Phillips, U.S.A. Executive committee, Col. W. C. Gorgas, U.S.A., Major Chester Harding, U.S.A., Mr. R. C. Shady.

A meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will be held in Washington, D.C., Jan. 3, 1912, at Rauscher's, S.W. corner Connecticut avenue and L street, N.W. Members recently elected are: Act. Ensign John W. Sanderson, U.S.N., Harry A. Gillis and Newton S. Davis. An original paper entitled "A Personal Episode of the First Stoneman Raid," was read by the author, Companion Capt. Frederick W. Mitchell, U.S.V., at the meeting of Dec. 6.

Lieut. Philip H. Sheridan, 5th U.S. Cav., who has been stationed at Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, H.T., for several months past, has been detailed to special duty in Washington as military aid to President Taft. He relieved 1st Lieut. Henry C. Pratt, of the Cavalry, recently ordered to duty in the Philippines. Lieutenant Sheridan, in addition to his social duties at the White House, will act as an assistant to the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, and will have an office in the Lemon Building, on New York avenue.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Beekman Winthrop arrived at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., on the morning of Dec. 26, having been met at the foot of Twenty-third street, Manhattan, by Lieut. Wilson Brown, Jr., U.S.N., aid to the commandant of the yard, in the commandant's barge. At the navy yard Rear Admiral Leutze and his staff met the Assistant Secretary, and the party cruised around the basin, inspecting each of the battle-ships moored there. They then landed and Mr. Winthrop made an inspection of the new drydock No. 4. Shortly after two o'clock Mr. Winthrop left for Washington.

Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., celebrated the seventy-fourth anniversary of his birth on Dec. 26, 1911, quietly in Washington, D.C., and was at his desk in the Mills Building. At intervals he was interrupted to receive the greetings and congratulations of officers of the Navy and Army in the two departments across the street, and he received telegrams or letters conveying greetings. With his desk clear soon after noon, Admiral Dewey, following his routine, repaired to his home to partake of a quiet luncheon in company with a few chosen friends and his last words upon leaving were an assurance that he would head the line of naval officers which would pass in review before President Taft at the New Year Day reception at the White House.

Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, gladdened the hearts of nearly one thousand children of navy yard employees in Brooklyn Dec. 25. Parents of the children also were the guests of Miss Morgan, who transformed the restaurant which she founded at the yard into a miniature fairyland in the midst of which towered an immense Christmas tree laden with holiday tokens. A turkey dinner opened the festivities and this was followed by the appearance of Miss Morgan's chief assistant, James Reilly, one of the oldest employees of the navy yard, who impersonated Santa Claus. The old tree was stripped of its boxes of candy, its toys, dolls and other remembrances, and every man, woman and child received a token from Miss Morgan's hands. Following the presentation of the gifts Miss Morgan presented a vaudeville and moving picture show. She personally selected the motion views, many of which showed warships. The dinner and entertainment were highly appreciated.

Pay Dir. Capt. Mitchell C. McDonald, U.S.N., was given a farewell and bon voyage at a dinner in Dooner's Hotel, Philadelphia, Dec. 20. His hosts were the "old guard," a coterie of lawyers, doctors, journalists and travelers, who gather in the Bellevue-Stratford every once in a while. Captain McDonald is under orders to sail for Yokohama, Japan, for duty. "He has been stationed in Philadelphia six years," says the Evening Star, "and has obtained the friendship of many men prominent in the city and state. He was formerly stationed in Yokohama, and was a close personal friend of Lafcadio Hearn, the American-Japanese poet and writer. Captain McDonald sails from San Francisco on the steamer *Manchuria* on Jan. 3. Among those at the dinner were Rear Admiral George W. Melville, Dr. Edward Bedloe, John M. Campbell, Major John M. Carson, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington; John P. Dwyer, George J. Brennan, Henry Starr Richardson, Frank N. Barksdale, George F. Hoffman, Robert Brannan, Frank Reed, Dr. Stern, Dr. Brinton, Edward J. Dooner, James O'Sullivan, Lewis Boss, Laurence McCormick, Theodore Bird, Patrick Dougherty, James W. King and Thomas Shallock."



Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. B. B. McCormick, U.S.N., gave a reception on Dec. 27 at their home at 24 East Thirty-fifth street, New York city.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William Stephenson, U.S.A., are spending the holiday week in Washington, and leave after New Year's Day for Fort Monroe, Va.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. S. Barriger, U.S.A., have taken an apartment in the Paul Jones Apartments, 220 Wadsworth avenue, New York city, for the winter.

Miss Margaret Treat, daughter of Col. Charles G. Treat, is a house guest of Col. and Mrs. Wyeth during the holidays, also Cadet Ward, of West Point.

Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. S. M. B. Young, U.S.A., who are visiting Dr. and Mrs. John H. Gibbon in Philadelphia for a week, were the guests of honor at a small tea given Dec. 26.

Mrs. Fitch, widow of the late Chief Engineer Fitch, U.S.N., and the Misses Alexandrine and Henrietta Fitch arrived in Washington, D.C., this week from Philadelphia, and are at "The Parkway" on K street for the remainder of the season.

Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A., and Mrs. Greely had a family reunion on Christmas in Washington, D.C. Miss Gertrude Greely, who has been visiting in New England; Miss Antoinette Greely, who has been for some time in Brooklyn, and A. W. Greely, jr., of Philadelphia, were all present for the holidays.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N., returned to New York Dec. 24 by the Cunarder Campana from a visit to his father, Brig. Gen. P. J. Osterhaus, U.S.A., in Germany. He said that he had left his father in better health than he had expected. General Osterhaus will be eighty-six next month.

Gen. and Mrs. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., have as their guests in Atlanta, Ga., for the holidays a number of friends. These include Gen. J. B. Aleshaire, U.S.A.; Mr. and Mrs. Macomb G. Foster, of New York, and Mr. Allan C. Bakenell, of New York. Gen. and Mrs. Mills's son and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Chester P. Mills, of Fort Oglethorpe. "The visit to Atlanta of these visitors," writes a correspondent, "will be the occasion for a number of delightful entertainments, for Gen. and Mrs. Mills are exceedingly popular in Atlanta society as well as in Army circles. Their hospitable home on Eleventh street is the center of a very delightful social life and they are among the very distinguished figures at the social events in Atlanta."

Miss Edmonia Adams, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. John D. Adams, made her debut Dec. 27 in Washington, D.C., at a large tea. Miss Baxter, of Virginia, and Miss Harland, of New York, who are house guests, assisted at Miss Adams' tea, and also the following: Miss Margaret Caperton, Miss Alice Brice, Miss Emily Beatty, Miss Dorothy Taylor, Miss Margaret Strother-Smith, Miss Frances Effinger, Miss Doris Haywood, Miss Florence Fernon, Miss Katherine Hitchcock, the Misses De Rose, the Misses Gatewood, Miss Elizabeth Munford and Miss Stockton.

"One of the sensations of the evening's program at the banquet of Battery B, 4th U.S. Field Art., Dec. 16, 1911, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.," says the Fort D. A. Russell News, "was an address by Chaplain F. P. Joyce, U.S.A., which he termed a Military Philippino. In no uncertain terms, the Chaplain, who always has the best interests of his men at heart, condemned the influence of the W.C.T.U. in keeping the canteen out of the Army, leaving the soldiers at the mercy of the unprincipled vampires who prey upon the weakness of the soldier, and criticized the city for protecting them." The remarks of Chaplain Joyce are given elsewhere in this issue.

Christmas celebration at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., was begun with a very impressive special Christmas service by Chaplain Bayard, which was participated in by all the patients in the hospital able to move or be moved to B ward, which was wonderfully decorated with greens and beautifully illuminated by different colored lights. The decorating and electrical work in all the wards was done by the patients themselves. Each ward had a great Christmas tree of its own, and every sick officer had a small tree in his room. The Chaplain distributed about two hundred presents to the sick, and everybody enjoyed a very merry Christmas.

Sergt. Harry Miller, U.S.M.C., while standing on the forward lower deck of the Pennsylvania ferryboat Newark, which was drifting into the slip at New York Dec. 20 just vacated by the Washington, caught sight of a drowning man, who had fallen overboard from the latter boat. Quickly throwing off his coat and shoes, Miller plunged into the river after the man. He reached him and managed to pull him in close under the stern of the Newark, where a ladder had been lowered by the deckhands. Both men were dragged aboard. The rescued man gave his name as Owen Gallagher, a boilermaker of Bayonne, N.J. He was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital, suffering from exposure and exhaustion. Miller was none the worse for his cold plunge, and dried his clothes in the engine room of the boat.

In lunacy proceedings brought against Capt. Louis H. Orleman, U.S.A., retired, by his daughters, Mrs. Violette Orleman Smith and Dr. Daisy Orleman Robinson, of New York, at Atlantic City, N.J., a jury on Dec. 28, 1911, rendered the verdict that the Captain was of unsound mind, but had lucid intervals, in which they declared him unfit to manage his person or estate and recommended the appointment of a guardian. Captain Orleman accepted the return stoically and shook hands with the officials, leaving the court room arm in arm with his daughters and accompanied by his son and lawyers. During his examination Captain Orleman displayed a good memory and recalled without difficulty the date of his enlistment to serve in the Civil War and also the date he was mustered out of the Volunteer Service in 1865.

Commodore A. V. Wadhams, U.S.N., retired, member of the State Board of Parole of New York, gave a lecture in Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 21, in the First Reformed Church, Bedford avenue and Clynor street, on the subject "Why Young Men Go to Prison." The lecture was given under the auspices of the Men's Club and was well attended. Commodore Wadhams said that in one prison of 4,700 inmates, more than 3,000 were under thirty years of age. The cause of this large percentage of young people among criminals was drink, he said. More than ninety per cent. of the crimes committed in New York state could be ascribed to drink. "The most dangerous and despicable class of criminals is that of the professional criminal," said Commodore Wadhams. "They are the mad dogs of society. They should be imprisoned for life or chloroformed and then buried in lime, they are so dangerous." But there is, he said, a class which is deserving of sympathy and aid. This is the class of feeble-minded, lazy or ignorant criminals, many of whom have never had a chance to live straight lives. It is for this class that the Board of Parole is doing its hardest work, but too often it has to refuse a parole to one of this class because no one will guarantee him work, and without this the board cannot grant a parole.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer will entertain at a dance in Washington, D.C., on New Year's night.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Rodman Butler, 10th U.S. Cav., at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Dec. 24, 1911.

Miss Lillian Burr, of Middletown, Conn., is the guest of Lieut. Howard T. Clark, U.S.A., and Mrs. Clark at Fort McKinley, Me.

Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Stuart, 25th U.S. Inf., announce the birth of a son, Melville Walker, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 23, 1911.

It is announced that Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart Wildman, wife of Capt. Leonard D. Wildman, U.S.A., has filed suit for divorce in Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Lieut. Robert F. Jackson, U.S.A., retired, has been spending the Christmas holidays in Middletown, Conn., with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jackson.

Mrs. Richard C. Moore, wife of Captain Moore, U.S.A., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Todd Davis, at their apartment at The Highlands in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Francis Ruggles, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ruggles are visiting Mrs. Ruggles's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cleveland Perkins, at their Connecticut avenue residence in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Eugene Ellicott, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Lieut. Robert Henderson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Henderson at their Twenty-third street residence in Washington, D.C., for the holidays.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Brownson, have had their daughter and son-in-law, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Hart, with them for the holidays in Washington, D.C.

Miss Marion Leutze, daughter of Rear Admiral Leutze, U.S.N., entertained at dinner at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, New York, on Thursday, Dec. 28, taking her guests later to the hop at the yard.

Lieut. Col. George F. Downey, U.S.A., and Mrs. Downey gave a Christmas dance in Washington, D.C., last week, for their two sons, Fairfax Davis and George Downey, who are home for the holidays.

First Lieut. R. S. Keyser, U.S.M.C., will be detached from the Marine Barracks, navy yard, Washington, Jan. 1, 1912, for duty as attaché at the American Embassy, Tokio, Japan, for study of the Japanese language.

Mrs. William Pennock Rogers, wife of Gen. W. P. Rogers, U.S.A., gave a bridge, followed by a tea, Wednesday, Dec. 27, at 1736 I street, Washington, D.C. Mrs. Robert I. Fleming and Mrs. George B. Merriman presided at the tea table.

Mrs. Frank Anderson, wife of Medical Director Anderson, U.S.N., and the Misses Anderson have sent out cards for a tea on Jan. 4 from five to seven to meet Mrs. Sidney Morgan Henry, wife of Naval Constructor Henry, U.S.N., who will be their house guest next week at their residence, 1628 Nineteenth street, Washington, D.C.

The Academy of Sports of France has awarded a gold medal to Civil Engr. Peary for the "admirable lesson of physical energy and moral courage" that he gave to the world in pursuing "in the midst of fatigues, sufferings, and difficulties, the conquest of the North Pole." The resolution was proposed by Dr. Charcot, the French Antarctic explorer.

Byrd Charles Willis, great-grandson of Marshal Joachim Murat, whom Napoleon made King of Naples, is dead at the home of his son in Richmond, Va. He was born in Jacksonville, Fla., where his father settled after Napoleon's downfall. Mr. Willis was a Confederate veteran and a resident of Alexandria, Va. He was sixty-four years of age.

The epaulettes and cocked hat worn by the late Rear Admiral John W. Philip, U.S.N., were bought at auction in Boston for \$32 by a brother of Thomas W. Lawson. Mr. Lawson presented them to Lieut. William H. McEwen, jr., of the Massachusetts Naval Brigade, from whom Med. Dir. George F. Winslow, U.S.N., is trying to buy them as they have for him a sentimental value owing to his intimate relations with the Admiral.

Dr. Alexander Fitzhugh Magruder, U.S.N., and Mrs. Magruder were hosts at a large reception on Christmas Day at their Jefferson place residence in Washington, D.C., their guests of honor being Capt. Mason Gulick, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Gulick. Among those who assisted were Mrs. Horace Westcott, Mrs. John Rogers, Mrs. William Biddle, Miss Eleanor Reyburn, Miss Isabelle Magruder and Miss Elizabeth Rogers.

Miss Helen Taft and Miss Mary Southerland, daughter of Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, were the honor guests at a luncheon given by Col. Francis Colton and Miss Marjorie Colton in Washington, D.C., on Sunday, Dec. 24. The guests included the Misses Meyer, daughters of the Secretary of the Navy, Mrs. Reynolds Hitt, Miss Harriet Southerland, Miss Elsie Aldrich, Miss Margaret Draper, Mr. Robert Taft, Major Archibald Butt, U.S.A., Major Blanton Winship, U.S.A., Capt. Louis Little, U.S.M.C., Dr. Cary D. Grayson, U.S.N., Mr. de Bach, of the Russian Embassy, and Lieut. Lamar Leahy, U.S.N.

Mrs. Allen, wife of Major Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., and Miss Jeanette Allen entertained at a tea at their apartment at the Connecticut in Washington, D.C., on Dec. 22, at five o'clock. Among those who assisted in receiving and dispensing the hospitality of the dining room Mrs. William W. Waterspoon, wife of Brigadier General Waterspoon, U.S.A., Mrs. Herbert Peirce, Miss Ethel MacMurray, daughter of the late Capt. Junius MacMurray, U.S.A., Miss Mildred Greble, daughter of Lieut. Col. Edwin St. John Greble, U.S.A., Miss Marie Stevens, daughter of Major Pierre Stevens, U.S.M.C., and Miss Helen Buchanan, daughter of Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A.

Miss Isabel McArthur, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Lillie McArthur, of Granville, N.Y., became the bride of Lieut. Paul R. Manchester, 27th U.S. Inf., on Dec. 27, 1911, at the home of the bride in Broadway terrace, Granville. The rooms were prettily decorated, American flags being used in profusion in honor of the groom's military calling. The bridal party stood under a canopy formed of flags. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. William E. Morgan, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church. The bride wore a handsome gown of cream satin, with Duchesse lace and pearl trimmings. A tulle veil falling the entire length of the gown was fashioned with a lace cap and caught back with small bunches of lilies of the valley. She carried a bouquet of bride's roses. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Lucille Weller, of Albany. The groom was attended by Lieut. Harold W. Huntley, 3d Field Art., U.S.A., and Lieut. James W. Riley, 6th Field Art., U.S.A., aided in receiving. During the receiving hours a delightful musical program was rendered. The dining room was beautiful with red carnations and smilax. Among the many wedding gifts was a chest of flat silver, a gift from brother officers of the groom who are now detailed at West Point. "The bride," writes a correspondent,

"is one of Granville's most popular young ladies. She is a graduate of Miss Perry's Kindergarten School, of Boston, and has been a member of the faculty in the High Schools of Proctor, Vt., and Brockton, Mass. The groom is the son of Dr. and Mrs. H. F. Manchester, of Pawlet, Vt., and is a graduate of West Point." Lieut. and Mrs. Manchester, after a short wedding trip, will be at home at West Point after Jan. 15. The bride's father is the editor of the Granville Sentinel.

Of Lieut. Robert Whipple Wilson, U.S.A., who recently received his appointment as a second lieutenant, the Kansas City Star says that he is a cousin of Ensign Luther Welsh, U.S.N. Both are grandsons of the late Thomas K. Hanna, a well known business man of Kansas City. Lieutenant Wilson was graduated with honors from the Shattuck Military Academy in Minnesota two years ago. He sought an appointment to West Point, was named an alternate and passed, but the appointee also passed. Determined to enter the Army, he went to Fort Leavenworth and enlisted as a private in Co. I, Engineers. With his company, he saw months of service patrolling the Rio Grande. In September when a call was issued for candidates for second lieutenant he obtained special permission to take the examination and hurried to Washington. He was second in rank of the forty-five of the two hundred that passed. Lieutenant Wilson is a son of Robert A. Wilson, who lives in Lexington, Mo. He was born in Kansas City and attended schools there. There have been representatives of the families from which he is descended in the Colonial Wars, the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Black Hawk War, the Civil War and the Spanish-American War.

#### PAY OF ENLISTED MEN.

West Point, N.Y., Dec. 25, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The wisdom of the policy of forcing a large quota of trained soldiers into civil life (there to take care of themselves and await a call to defend the country in time of need) is not for me to decide. But as to the reduction of pay and allowances of soldiers (and that would affect only the non-commissioned officers and soldiers in skilled positions, which they wish to retain in the Service, and not the men whom they would relegate to civil life after one enlistment), I think we should have a voice, if not a champion, through your paper.

Have you heard anyone advocate reducing the pay of civil service men? The answer is no. The fact is that everybody who is anybody is trying to get more for them—to place them on the pension rolls, for instance. Are they, as a class, any more deserving than the men who defend the country with their lives when need be, and in time of peace even take an oath on enlisting that forfeits for a number of years all individual liberty and rights that free men possess? And who receive a meager salary that no self-respecting civil service man would accept under any circumstances?

Then, again, if the Army appropriation must be cut, why single out a special class of soldiers to bear the burden? Is it because they can make precious little trouble politically or otherwise? Why not let both officers and soldiers bear the burden by an equal percentage? Do you not see the injustice of such proposed reductions of pay? Or do you expect Congress, through intuition or accident, to prevent the consummation of such vicious measures as are now proposed or are taking form in the War Department?

Do you not know that the War Department, going as far as it might without legislation on the subject, reduced the clothing allowance of the very class of soldiers (non-commissioned officers and skilled privates) which it desires to retain in the Service for its good at the same time that it reduced the clothing allowance of the class already in the Service which it desires to force out? I do not believe that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL favors these reductions; this in view of its previous attitude.

I wish to call your attention especially to the fact that the pay and allowances of post and general non-commissioned staff officers, in view of the continued and increasing high cost of living, is too little as it is, without further reductions. Most of them (except for the lower grades in some of the staff departments) are allowed, even encouraged, to marry, and are now in that blessed state of conjugal bliss. And, further, they do not believe in race suicide, I take it, from exhibits in evidence.

The pay of the class of non-commissioned officers which I refer to is not now sufficient for the maintenance of their families in a decent and self-respecting manner, as a rule. Changes of station are frequent and costly now that they may be ordered to any of the four corners of the earth, so to speak. But for these changes of station he could get along almost decently. He has recently suffered (by a War Department order, not by legislation) a reduction of pay (clothing allowance) of approximately \$20 per year. That may seem insignificant, but to the soldier it is no small amount when his wife and children are in need of food and clothing.

Now, if you do not champion our cause, who will? Not our officers, it would seem, for have you heard one of them raise his voice in protest? It is true that our officers under whom we are immediately serving feel a kindly interest in us and wish us well, but hesitate, I suppose, to obtrude their opinion in the matter upon those higher in authority.

#### ONE OF THE GOATS.

That our correspondent is mistaken as to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is shown by a reference to the various articles in which we have set forth the injustice of depriving enlisted men of the pay and allowances they were offered at the time of enlistment.

#### OFFENSIVE USE OF THE WORD CADET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., Nov. 22, 1911.

You have in time past used your influence to suppress the use of the word "cadet" as applied to a certain class of men who are active in the encouragement of the white slave trade. As this effort has not succeeded I appeal to you as the proper source from which a movement should be started to influence all publishers to preserve the word in its original and pure English meaning. If our language is so poor that it has no word which expresses the exact shade of meaning, then publishers and writers should accept the word taken from the French word "maquereau" and used by Burton J. Hendrick in the October McClure's Magazine as "maque." The word maque expresses the desired meaning, and there is something about the sound of it which lends itself perfectly to the desired use. Will you not try and start an agita-



tion to persuade all publishers and writers to use this word instead of the word "cadet" which to many of us has a reverent association.

ALONZO GRAY, Major of Cavalry.

We have already started the agitation suggested and it has had an obvious effect. If any of our readers observes the offensive use of the word cadet we shall be glad to have our attention called to it. The last instance we noted was that in McClure's Magazine referred to on page 463, of our issue of Dec. 16.

#### CONTROLLING INTERCOLLEGIATE SPORTS.

The session of the National Collegiate Association at the Hotel Astor Dec. 28 was full of interest in addresses on topics of various phases of athletics and their bearing on the nation and on the schools. Chancellor McCormick, of the University of Pittsburgh; Professor Scudder, of Rutgers College, and Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, U.S.A., president of the association, were the speakers.

The Sun says: "Captain Pierce made a special plea for the organization in all parts of the country of local associations of educational institutions for the proper control of intercollegiate sports. He also explained in a forcible way the growing influence of the association, which now represents about 120,000 students, congratulating the football rules committee on having accomplished two important reforms, touched on the educational importance of athletics, the danger of proselytizing, and the position which he takes on professional coaching and the summer baseball question. It was full of strong ideas and sound reasoning, and was thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated by those present."

Captain Pierce said: "The delegates return to their institutions and there spread our ideals by means of college prints personal addresses and talks. In these various ways the sentiments of the association, as expressed in its constitution and by-laws, are spreading rapidly throughout the United States."

The temptation to play the game for money is so great that many college students who do this with the connivance of their fellow students and the alumni, resort to all sorts of deceptions to maintain their amateur standing. Captain Pierce said: "The time, in my opinion, has come to do something radical. The playing of summer baseball is going to continue, we may rest assured of that. The question is, shall it be permitted and be considered as not affecting the player's amateur standing or shall it be permitted openly, but effective steps be taken to prevent the participant from representing his college in intercollegiate contests thereafter? One or the other should be decided upon now. Certainly it cannot be gainsaid that the present conditions are a disgrace and should be changed one way or the other."

#### THE BRITISH TERRITORIAL FORCES.

The editor of that excellent British service periodical, the United Service Magazine of London, favors us with an interesting statement concerning the British Territorial forces, saying:

"The 'Territorial Force' is the old Volunteer Force, called by a new name and more highly organized. The drill and training system is just as it was. There is to my knowledge only one 'armory' in this country comparable with your armories in the United States; it is a quite new one at Liverpool. The War Office is building so-called armories in London and elsewhere, all of which are badly conceived, having small drill halls for each unit using the armory in place of one big one.

"We have yet to realize, as you have done, that the way to get good armories is to leave the provision of them to the cities and counties, who would certainly compete against each other in respect of armories, just as they now do in the matter of lunatic asylums and similar luxuries.

"Meanwhile, all our city corps have, and always have had, armories of sorts, in which are enclosed a drill hall (wretchedly small) and the necessary offices. A few have mess and recreation rooms.

"The scattered country corps usually drill in school-rooms, corn exchanges, market hall, etc., or in barns. In very exceptional cases there are small armories at large villages or country towns in which two or more companies are located.

"The recruits are drilled in the drill halls or other buildings in the winter, and all classes perform squad drills, also under cover, during the early spring. During the summer country corps train out of doors in the evenings, from about seven p.m. until dark, and occasionally do drills also in the drill fields which most of them have at their disposal. Town corps march out during the summer for evening exercises in whatever open spaces may be within reach.

"I may say that the almost universal practice is to drill under cover from October to the end of April, and to train out of doors from May to September. Lectures on tactical subjects are also given frequently during the winter months.

"You may perhaps like to have my opinion of the U.S. National Guard and the British Territorials, comparing the one with the other.

"So far as I had opportunities of judging, your National Guard is better drilled than our Territorials, not only on an average, but also if crack corps be compared with the like. But upon the other hand, poor as our standard of training is, yours is still lower.

"The citizen soldiers of the United States and Great Britain can, in my opinion, be regarded only as military forces in posse—not in esse. Neither has any immediate fighting value worth speaking of, but after a course of five or six months' strenuous training both would be valuable. You have many more cadres than we have, represented in any given number of men. This means that you could more readily expand if required; but as our units are (or are supposed to be) always practically at war strength, we could more rapidly get ready a force fairly fit to fight.

"To me it seems that you have little need of home defense forces, because there is no Power that can invade you with any prospect of success. What you want is a larger army definitely available for overseas service—i.e., more Regulars.

"I forgot to mention the annual camp—fourteen days unless excused; minimum, eight days. Musketry practice in the summer, on half holidays, 'Bank Holidays,' and at odd times when the men can attend."

A sentence of fifteen years at hard labor in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, his home city, was imposed Dec. 28 in the U.S. Circuit Court, Boston, upon James Beeks, convicted of killing a mess attendant, Alexander Allen, of Brooklyn, on board the battleship Nebraska on May 8.

Judge Putnam, who imposed the sentence, said that he regretted that a lesser term could not have been given, as he felt that the killing was provoked by a quarrel in which Allen was the aggressor.

#### BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA.

Rev. Franklin D. Elmer, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Poughkeepsie and Scoutmaster of the Hawks, had recently in The Examiner an article on the Boy Scouts of America, in which he says:

"In the development of the four big M's, mind, morals, muscle, manhood, in our growing youth, educators have long realized the importance of the enlistment of play. President Luther, of Trinity, delivered an address several years ago before the Religious Education Association on 'The Education of the Street.' For the adolescent boy there are about eight hours of this every day. School athletics, boys' associations, military drill have not adequately satisfied the proper demands upon this period for its share in the development of character. The fact is that under the pressure of modern scientific study of youth the new pedagogy, the new psychology, our educational triangle, home, church and school, has been forced to the dimensions of a square, with the street—that is, play, out of bounds occupation, boys' work—as the fourth side. In this sphere of educational activity for our youth masculine influence must dominate the growing boy, strong, virile man ideals, lest he become effeminate through the luxury and ease of modern life, and the preponderance of women teachers along all other sides of the educational square. Mother's blessed influence is upon him in the home; his father and uncles have permitted him to believe that the church is for women and children; his public school teachers are young women. The boy craves the companionship of men as a buffalo does the salt lick. He will have it. The moving picture poster calls, 'Come in! We will show you cowboys and pirates.' The corner newsstand swings a dime novel over his pathway; the saloon reeks with the stench of soiled men—but they are men—and the boy longs to be in among them. Here, then, is the tremendous opportunity of the big brother movement as exemplified in the Boy Scouts of America. It is a movement of men for their young brothers, a free blown, full lunged, red blooded influence in the development of the hardy qualities of the pioneer, the training of soldier strength and endurance without war, the creation of a knightly generation without red sprinkled jousting fields. The Scout movement has come almost spontaneously among several civilized nations. It is the crystallization of vision and practice in many somewhat similar but inferior organizations for boys. Through it continents have been added to the boys' map of life. Progress drives down a new mile-post registering a substantial advance. The world of the boy will never again be the same, and our thought of the boy and our relation to him will never again be the same. Yet it is all so simple that we are set wondering why we have not thought out the whole splendid scheme long before.

"Because of its spontaneous and rapid rise and growth, the strong men that it has enlisted in its service, the comprehension of its scheme, its practical results, the Scout movement is truly remarkable, and seems destined to play an important part in our national life. Several things may be said of it in this particular:

"It was needed. There was no organization, or culture, fully occupying the distinct field of its aim. Pioneering and soldiering in great enterprise have produced character in ages past, Abraham, Joseph, David, Cromwell, Lincoln. Warfare changes in these later days to principalities and powers. Pioneering is now in the interest of convictions and causes. 'An age like this demands men.' We are not quite content to submit our youth to military training, even if there were the general opportunity. The group athletic sports choose individuals, often to the positive harm of the boy who is 'left out.' Scout practice offers the opportunity for an all around physical and mental development for all boys between twelve and eighteen, during the outside hours, at small cost for equipment and direction."

We are in receipt of the program of the vaudeville entertainment given at the Fort Sheridan (Ill.) Theater on Nov. 23, as arranged by the entertainment committee consisting of 1st Lieut. H. S. Brinkerhoff, Jr., Chaplain George D. Rice and Chaplain A. C. Murphy, of the 27th U.S. Inf. The front cover bears a very fine picture of the tower at the main entrance to the post grounds. That the soldier boys are in good standing with the business men of that section is shown by the pages of advertisements that make up a fair-sized book of the program.

"On yonder hill," cried the general, scanning the battlefield with his glasses, "I see a black mass of men. What are they?"

"Camera finds," replied the second in command.

"And who are occupying that field to the southwest?"

"Those," answered the S.-I.-C., "are operators for the biograph."

"I see a battalion of curious-shaped guns."

"They are not guns; they are gramophones and phonographs, in which are to be recorded the roar of the cannons and the cries of the wounded."

"'Tis well!" exclaimed the general, stroking his moustache complacently. "Let the battle begin!"

#### FORT SLOCUM.

Fort Slocum, N.Y., Dec. 28, 1911.

Mrs. F. Worthington Moseley entertained on Saturday evening, complimentary to Miss Kilduff, her house guest, with two tables of bridge. The prizes were won by Mrs. Chaffin and Captain Bowman. On Christmas Eve the post children were all invited to the garrison Christmas tree and Santa Claus himself distributed presents, candy and delicious popcorn balls. The happy faces of the sixty or more children, the gorgeous tree and the genial smile of "Kris Kringle" made a most pleasing picture to the grown-up onlookers.

Lieut. and Mrs. Moseley and Lieutenant Henry were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Chaffin on Monday, Dec. 18. Lieutenant Moseley accompanied the detachment of recruits to San Francisco, which left on Dec. 19, and Captain Hawkins was in command of the detachment which left on the 23d.

Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Roberts, Jr., spent Christmas in Greenwich, Conn., as guests of relatives there. Lieut. A. W. Chilton, from West Point, was the guest of Major and Mrs. Wadhams for several days last week.

#### THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Henry L. Stimson.  
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.  
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O. DEC. 28, 1911, WAR DEPT.  
The following changes in stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: Major Lytle Brown to transfer to Major Henry Jervey the duties in his charge, and will proceed about April 10, 1912, to Fort Leavenworth for duty and assume command of 2d Battalion of Engineers upon

the arrival of headquarters and Cos. E, G and H of that battalion. Capt. Arthur Williams and Lewis M. Adams relieved from their present duties, about April 10, 1912, and will then proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty with 2d Battalion of Engineers upon arrival of headquarters and Cos. E, G and H of that battalion. First Lieut. John N. Hodges is relieved from duty with the 3d Battalion of Engineers and will proceed to Wheeling, W.Va., and take station at that place for duty.

Second Lieut. Thomas H. McNabb, 6th Field Art., to proceed home preparatory to his retirement from active service. Leave from Dec. 29, 1911, to and including March 30, 1912, is granted Lieutenant McNabb.

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 286, Dec. 7, 1911, War D., as relates to Major Charles Lynch, M.C., is revoked.

Major Elbert E. Persons, M.C., detailed to take correspondence course in Army Field Service and Correspondence School for Medical Officers, Fort Leavenworth.

Lieut. Col. Richmond P. Davis, C.A.C., is detailed as member of General Staff Corps. He will report to Chief of Staff for duty.

G.O. 168, DEC. 18, 1911, WAR DEPT.  
I. Officers of the line and staff of the Army, not attached to organizations, who are under orders from the War Department to proceed to the Philippine Islands and officers who are returning to those islands from leave of absence, by the customary route of travel, will report in person to the commanding general, Western Division immediately upon their arrival at San Francisco, Cal., for assignment, if necessary, pending the sailing and during the voyage, to such duty as may be required of them with casual detachments or in charge of treasure en route on the transport upon which they have secured or will secure accommodations.

In the cases of officers returning to the Philippine Islands from leave of absence, who are assigned to duty en route on the transport, the necessary travel orders, reciting the particular duty to which assigned and directing the journey as necessary in the military service, will be issued by the commanding general, Western Division.

II. The second clause of Sec. 2, Par. I, G.O. 9, War D., Jan. 12, 1911, is amended to read as follows:

If the repairs cannot be made at the post, or if they are of such slight character as not to justify the expense of sending a mechanic to the post, the commanding officer of the battery is authorized to ship for repair articles of such limited weight as may be transported through the mails, or by express at the minimum rate, directly to the commanding officers of the arsenals named, as follows: To Watervliet Arsenal, breech mechanisms or parts thereof; to Frankford Arsenal, sights, range quadrants, range finding matrices, fuse setters, or parts thereof; all other material to Rock Island Arsenal, except that in the Philippine Division articles requiring repairs will be mailed or shipped to the commanding officer, Manila Ordnance Department. If the repairs are considerable, or if they involve work on articles that are too bulky to be shipped, as above described, the ordnance officer in charge will request the department commander to direct the shipment to an arsenal or depot to be designated by the ordnance officer in charge for the purpose.

By order of the Secretary of War:  
LEONARD WOOD, Major General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 27, DEC. 19, 1911, CENTRAL DIVISION.

I. In compliance with instructions of the Adjutant General's Office, headquarters of 2d Battalion, 5th Field Artillery, will proceed from Fort Snelling, Minn., to Fort Sill, Okla., for station.

II. Only the best available musicians will be designated to compete for a scholarship or to take the course of instruction at the Institute of Musical Art, New York city, and hereafter no musician so designated will be reduced in rank or subjected to a loss of pay because of his selection for that duty. (Indorsement, the Adjutant General's Office, Dec. 7, 1911.)

III. Automatic machine rifles, caliber .30, model 1909, with pack outfits, will probably be issued in from six to eight months from date.

(Indorsement, the Chief of Ordnance to the Adjutant General of the Army, Dec. 12, 1911.)

G.O. 28, DEC. 21, 1911, CENTRAL DIVISION.

I. Major Daniel B. Devore, General Staff, having reported this date, is announced as chief of staff of the division, relieving Lieut. Col. George T. Bartlett, General Staff.

II. Par. 954, Army Regulations, as amended by G.O. 149, War D., 1911, does not authorize the transfer of blankets with military prisoners unless the blankets belong to them through issue and charge prior to July 1, 1911.

(Indorsement, the Adjutant General's Office, Dec. 7, 1911.)

G.O. 54, DEC. 15, 1911, WESTERN DIVISION.

I. Major John C. Gilmore, Jr., C.A.C., assistant coast defense officer of the division, in addition to his other duties is placed in charge of Militia Affairs at these headquarters, and Capt. Herbert J. Brees, 1st Cav., aide-de-camp, is detailed as his assistant.

II. All officers of Field Artillery in this division, whose services can be spared without detriment to the Service from the other work upon which they are engaged, will attend service practice with their organizations and during this practice leaves of absence will not be granted except in cases of greatest urgency. In this connection attention is invited to Par. 29, G.O. 46, War D., April 3, 1911.

III. Officers not regularly assigned to any regiment but who are attached to regiments will wear the insignia of the regiment to which they are attached. (Indorsement 1841753, A.G.O., Nov. 2, 1911.)

By command of Major General Murray:  
MALIN CRAIG,  
Captain, General Staff, Acting Chief of Staff.

G.O. 55, DEC. 19, 1911, WESTERN DIVISION.  
The undersigned hereby assumes command of the Western Division during the temporary absence of the permanent commander.

DANIEL H. BRUSH,  
Brigadier General, U.S. Army.

G.O. 56, DEC. 19, 1911, WESTERN DIVISION.

I. Upon arrival in San Francisco from the Philippine Islands the 7th Infantry will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for station, in compliance with G.O. 213, War D., Nov. 16, 1910.

II. Upon arrival in San Francisco from the Philippine Islands the headquarters, 1st and 3d Battalions, and Machine-gun Platoon, 20th Infantry, will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, for station.

G.O. 82, NOV. 7, 1911, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.  
Publishes instructions in substitution for all previous orders from these headquarters, to take effect Dec. 1, 1911, on the subject of inter-island transports.

CIR. 41, NOV. 21, 1911, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

All officers of the Army below the rank of brigadier general who are on duty or stationed in the city of Manila or its vicinity, including those on inter-island transports, and who are under the jurisdiction of the commanding general, Department of Luzon, or serving at Fort Wint, Grande Island; Fort Mills and Camp Avery Corregidor Island; or Camp John Hay, Benguet, will immediately communicate with Major Henry A. Shaw, M.C., president of the board of medical officers, to ascertain the date and hour they may report to him for physical examination to determine their fitness for active field service, and upon receipt of such notice will report as directed at the Division Hospital, Manila, for examination. All officers sick at the Division Hospital will be examined by the board above referred to.

G.O. 41, NOV. 2, 1911, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

I. The Machine-gun Platoons of the 2d Cavalry and 3d Infantry will hold target practice for this year at Augur Barracks, Jolo.

Major Matthew F. Steele, 2d Cav., is designated as officer in charge of the practice.

II. The Machine-gun Platoon, 3d Infantry, Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, will proceed to Augur Barracks, Jolo, for target practice.

G.O. 57, NOV. 6, 1911, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

I. Par. IV., G.O. 56, c.s., these headquarters, is amended to read as follows:

The department commander will personally conduct the physical test of all officers holding commissions above the grade of captain, determine the place for their examinations and test to be communicated later.

II. Par. III., Cir. 29, Dept. of the Visayas, 1906, is rescinded.

III. Gives instructions for the preparation of monthly returns of commands in the Philippines Division.



## GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., accompanied by his authorized aids, will proceed on Dec. 7, 1911, to Camp Stotenburg, Pampanga, for the purpose of supervising the annual ride of the division staff officers. (Nov. 6, Phil. Div.)

Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt, U.S.A., accompanied by 1st Lieut. James A. Higgins, 25th Inf., A.D.C., will proceed to the Forts Sheridan, Ill., and Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of A.R. 192, as amended by G.O. 87, c.s., War D., upon completion of which duty they will rejoin their station in this city. (Dec. 16, D. Lakes.)

## INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Par. 23, S.O. 288, Dec. 9, 1911, War D., is so amended as to direct Major Frank G. Mauldin, I.G., to proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport to sail from San Francisco, Cal., about Feb. 5, 1912, instead of Jan. 5, 1912. (Dec. 26, War D.)

## QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHERE, Q.M.G.

Post Q.M. Sergt. Clark T. Stanchfield having arrived in this division Oct. 31, 1911, will proceed to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty. (Oct. 31, Phil. Div.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles F. Cook, now at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty. (Dec. 21, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. David F. Reed from duty at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, to Puerto Princessa, Palawan, for duty, relieving Post Q.M. Sergt. Peter Shemonsky who will then be sent to Fort Mills, for duty. (Oct. 31, Phil. Div.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Albert Kalb will report to the depot quartermaster, Manila, for duty. (Oct. 31, Phil. Div.)

Par. 8, S.O. 255, these headquarters, Oct. 31, 1911, relating to Post Q.M. Sergts. David F. Reed and Peter Shemonsky is revoked. Sergeant Reed will report at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty. (Nov. 3, Phil. Div.)

## SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

The following change and assignments to stations of post commissary sergeants are ordered:

Samuel W. Shaffer, now on duty at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, will be sent to Manila, sales and issue commissary, for duty.

George H. Harrell to the depot commissary, Manila, for duty. (Nov. 2, Phil. Div.)

James M. Clifton to Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, for duty. (Nov. 2, Phil. Div.)

So much of Par. 8, S.O. 202, War D., Aug. 29, 1911, as directs that Post Comy. Sergt. Marien H. DeGraff be returned to Washington Barracks, D.C., is revoked. (Dec. 26, War D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Marien H. DeGraff upon completion of the course of instruction in the office of the purchasing commissary, Chicago, will be sent to New York city, for duty. (Dec. 26, War D.)

The following post commissary sergeants upon completion of the course of instruction in the office of the purchasing commissary, Chicago, will be sent to the stations indicated, for duty: John Fitton to Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; Frederick A. Hankinson to Fort Moultrie, S.C.; Thomas G. McGuire to Jackson Barracks, La. (Dec. 26, War D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Wesley Baughn, now at Plattsburg, N.Y., on or before expiration of furlough will be sent to Fort Ontario, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 26, War D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. James M. Clifton will be sent to Camp Eldridge, Laguna, reporting to Major Hjalmer Erickson, P.S., for orders and instructions pertaining to the establishment of a commissary at Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite. (Nov. 3, Phil. Div.)

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

## MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. H. TORNEY, S.G.

Leave for one month and five days, with permission to travel in Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. William R. Dear, M.C., to take effect Jan. 15, 1912. Lieutenant Dear is authorized to await at Nagasaki, Japan, the arrival of the transport leaving Manila Feb. 15, 1912, when he will comply with War Department orders previously issued. (Nov. 10, Phil. Div.)

Capt. William P. Banta, M.C., is relieved duty at Regan Barracks, Albany, and will proceed to Manila, for duty. (Nov. 13, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Corydon G. Snow, M.C., from duty at Camp Keithley, Mindanao, and will proceed to Margosatubig, Mindanao, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Luke B. Peck, M.R.C., who will then proceed to Camp Keithley, for duty. (Nov. 7, Phil. Div.)

Par. 15, S.O. 293, Dec. 15, 1911, War D., relating to Capt. Joseph A. Worthington, M.C., is revoked. (Dec. 22, War D.)

First Lieut. Edward L. Napier, M.C., now on leave, will report not later than Jan. 1, 1912, to the medical superintendent, Army Transport Service, San Francisco, for duty as surgeon of the transport Sheridan during voyage of that transport to Manila. Upon arrival at Manila, Lieutenant Napier will report to commanding general, Philippines Division, for assignment to duty as heretofore ordered. (Dec. 22, War D.)

Leave for one month, about Dec. 15, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. William H. Smith, M.C., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Dec. 7, C. Div.)

Major Clyde S. Ford, M.C., will return to Columbus, Ohio, and resume his status of sick leave of absence. (Dec. 23, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered:

Capt. John R. Barber upon arrival at San Francisco will proceed to Presidio of San Francisco and Letterman General Hospital, for duty.

Major Arthur W. Morse upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Fort Morgan, Ala., for duty.

First Lieut. James A. Wilson upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty.

Capt. Garfield L. McKinney is relieved further duty at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed to Fort Caswell, N.C., for duty.

Capt. Henry L. Brown is relieved further duty at Fort Morgan, Ala., and will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. William H. Allen.

Lieutenant Allen, thus relieved, will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for observation and treatment, and when treatment shall no longer be needed will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 22, War D.)

Capt. Robert L. Carswell, M.C., is detailed for duty in the Bureau of Navigation, P.I., relieving Capt. Philip W. Huntington, M.C., in time to enable the latter officer to proceed to San Francisco, on the transport to sail from Manila about Jan. 15, 1912, as heretofore ordered. (Dec. 26, War D.)

So much of Par. 5, S.O. 204, Aug. 31, 1911, War D., as relates to Capt. Earl L. Freeman, M.C., is revoked. Captain Freeman is relieved from duty at Fort Riley, at such time as will enable him to proceed to San Francisco, and take the first available transport sailing from that place after Jan. 5, 1912, for Manila, for duty. (Dec. 26, War D.)

The leave heretofore granted 1st Lieut. Daniel F. Maguire, M.C., is extended twenty days. (Dec. 27, War D.)

## MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 214, these headquarters, Sept. 13, 1911, as directs 1st Lieut. Herbert L. Freeland, M.R.C., to proceed to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for duty, is revoked. Lieutenant Freeland, now in Manila, will proceed to Regan Barracks, Albany, for duty. (Nov. 3, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Alvin M. Guittard, M.R.C., now in Manila, will proceed on the transport Wright, sailing Nov. 4, 1911, to Tagabiran, Samar, for duty, and upon abandonment of that post will comply with the requirements of Par. 3, S.O. 253, these headquarters, Oct. 28, 1911. (Nov. 4, Phil. Div.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Ernest F. Slater, M.R.C., is extended ten days. (Dec. 21, War D.)

First Lieut. Donald B. McCord, M.R.C., is relieved duty at Fort George Wright, Wash., and will proceed to Fort William Henry Harrison, for duty. (Dec. 21, War D.)

Leave for twenty days, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the United States and apply for an extension of three months, is granted 1st Lieut. Francis M. Wells, M.R.C., to leave the division about Dec. 14, 1911. (Nov. 15, Phil. Div.)

So much of Par. 5, S.O. 204, Aug. 31, 1911, War D., as

relates to 1st Lieut. William B. Borden, M.R.C., is revoked. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Leave for two months, about Jan. 17, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Edwin B. Maynard, M.R.C. (Dec. 27, War D.)

## HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. James F. Griffin, H.C., is relieved duty at Isabela, Basilan, and will be sent to Ipil, Mindanao, for duty, relieving Sergt. Lewis Tanney, H.C., who will then be sent to Isabela, for duty. (Nov. 3, Phil. Div.)

The following sergeants, first class, H.C., now at the Division Hospital, Manila, will report to stations indicated for duty: Harry L. Reiter to Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite; Edward A. Lovell, jr., to the Division Hospital; Nels Rasmussen, to Fort Wint, Grande Island. (Nov. 3, Phil. Div.)

Sergt. Edward W. Wallace, H.C., Army and Navy General Hospital, Ark., will be sent to the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment. (Dec. 23, War D.)

Sergt. Neville Craig, H.C., is relieved duty with Ambulance Company No. 4, Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and will be sent to Davao, Mindanao, for duty, relieving Sergt. Harry E. Pye, H.C., who will be sent to Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, for duty. (Nov. 13, Phil. Div.)

## PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

Leave for eighteen days, about Jan. 10, 1912, is granted Major William K. Jones, paymaster. (Dec. 20, E. Div.)

Leave for two months, about Jan. 16, 1912, is granted Major Morris K. Barroll, paymaster. (Dec. 26, War D.)

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

Major Edgar Jadwin, C.E., having reported, is assigned to duty as assistant to the Chief of Engineers. (Dec. 15, C.E.)

Major Charles H. McKinstry, C.E., will proceed from Cleveland, Ohio, to Los Angeles, Cal., take station, and relieve Capt. William P. Stokey, C.E., of the duties temporarily in his charge pertaining to the Los Angeles Engineer District. (Dec. 22, War D.)

So much of Par. 5, S.O. 135, June 10, 1911, War D., as relates to Col. John Millis, C.E., is revoked. (Dec. 22, War D.)

Leave for three months, with permission to travel in the Orient, is granted Capt. Paul S. Bond, C.E., effective at such time as will enable him at the expiration thereof to join his company at Nagasaki, Japan, en route to the U.S. (Nov. 2, Phil. Div.)

Lieut. Col. William C. Langfitt, C.E., in addition to his other duties is detailed for consultation or to superintend the construction or repair of any aid to navigation authorized by Congress in the fifth lighthouse district, to relieve Col. Thomas L. Casey, C.E., of that duty. (Dec. 26, War D.)

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Lieut. Col. Odus C. Horney and Majors Edward P. O'Hern and William A. Phillips, O.D., will proceed to New York city to attend a meeting of the Joint Army and Navy Board on Smokeless Powder about Dec. 28, 1911. (Dec. 21, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Walter H. Woods, having reported, will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty, relieving Ord. Sergt. Joseph D. Synek, who will then be sent to Manila, thence to San Francisco and to recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal. (Nov. 2, Phil. Div.)

Ord. Sergt. William West, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 26, War D.)

Sick leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Glen F. Jenks, O.D. (Dec. 27, War D.)

## CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Second Lieut. Philip Gordon, 2d Cav., Camp Overton, Mindanao, will proceed to Manila, P.I., Division Hospital, for treatment. (Oct. 17, D. Min.)

Capt. Charles G. Harvey, 2d Cav., now sick in the Division Hospital, Manila, will proceed to Camp Eldridge, Laguna, for treatment. (Nov. 8, Phil. Div.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Leave for four months, about Jan. 1, 1912, is granted Col. Edgar Z. Steever, 4th Cav., camp at Fort Bliss, Texas. (Dec. 14, C. Div.)

The leave for two months granted 1st Lieut. Clarence A. Dougherty, 4th Cav., is extended one month. (Dec. 7, C. Div.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

Second Lieut. Wilfrid M. Blunt, 8th Cav., is detailed for duty in connection with the military survey of Luzon, vice 2d Lieut. Albert L. Grisell, 8th Cav., relieved. Lieutenant Blunt will proceed to Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, for station. (Nov. 15, Phil. Div.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

Leave for three months, about Jan. 20, 1912, is granted Capt. Theodore Schultz, 9th Cav., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (Dec. 11, C. Div.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

Major Thomas G. Donaldson, jr., 12th Cav., is transferred to the 8th Cavalry. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Leave for fourteen days, with his relief from duty at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., is granted 2d Lieut. William D. Geary, 12th Cav. (Dec. 27, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

First Lieut. Henry A. Meyer, jr., 14th Cav., having been detailed in the Signal Corps, effective Nov. 8, 1911, will proceed on transport to sail Nov. 14, to San Francisco, reporting by telegraph to the A.G. for orders. (Nov. 6, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Robert C. Richardson, jr., 14th Cav., was on Nov. 2 assigned to Troop D, 14th Cavalry; 2d Lieut. George L. Converse, jr., 14th Cav., was on Nov. 2 transferred from Troop A, to the unassigned 14th Cavalry; 2d Lieut. John P. Lucas, 14th Cav., is assigned to Troop A, 14th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Frederick Gilbreath, 14th Cav., is assigned to Troop H, 14th Cav. (Nov. 2, 14th Cav.)

First Edward C. Wells, 14th Cav., was on Nov. 10 transferred from Troop L to Troop B, 14th Cav., vice Meyer, detailed in Signal Corps.

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

## UNASSIGNED OFFICERS.

Capt. Oliver L. Spaulding, jr., Field Art., unassigned, will proceed at the proper time to Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of delivering a lecture on the subject of "The Use of Field Artillery" before the student body at the Coast Artillery School, about April 12, 1912. (Dec. 21, War D.)

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Leave for two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Capt. Howard S. Miller, C.A.C., and he is authorized to leave the division about March 15, 1912, provided his services can be spared. (Nov. 6, Phil. Div.)

Capt. Theophilus B. Steele, C.A.C., having reported, is assigned to duty as assistant to the judge advocate of the division. (Dec. 15, C. Div.)

First Lieut. Francis G. Delano, C.A.C., is relieved from field work on the Progressive Military Map of the United States, and on expiration of his present leave will return to his proper station. (Dec. 16, E. Div.)

Electrician Sergt. 1st Class Edward Collins, C.A.C., will proceed to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty. (Oct. 31, Phil. Div.)

The following enlisted men of the Coast Artillery Corps will be sent to Fort Terry, N.Y., for duty: Engr. Lesco E. Merrill, Fort Monroe, Va.; Fireman John A. Mulberg, Fort Totten, N.Y.; Fireman William O. Owens, Fort Adams, R.I. (Dec. 26, War D.)

First Sergt. John Fraser, 79th Co., C.A.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 26, War D.)

Col. Samuel E. Allen, C.A.C., is granted leave for two months, effective about Dec. 20, 1911. (Dec. 11, D.G.)

Second Lieut. William N. Porter, C.A.C., Fort Moultrie, S.C., is, under exceptional circumstances, granted leave for fifteen days, effective upon completion of service target practice at Battery Thompson, for the year 1911. (Dec. 18, D.G.)

## INFANTRY.

3D INFANTRY.—COL. H. KIRBY.

Cook Elroy Lawrence, Co. M, 3d Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 21, War D.)

## 6TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. FEBIGER.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. De Witt C. T. Grubbs, 6th Inf. (then second lieutenant, 6th Inf.), is extended one month. (Dec. 23, War D.)

## 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

Second Lieut. John F. Landis, 7th Inf., will proceed to Manila, thence to Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, for station, for duty in connection with the military survey of Luzon. Lieutenant Landis will not accompany his regiment upon its return to the United States, but will remain upon the above duty until the sailing of the transport to leave Manila July 15, 1912, when he will proceed to join proper station. (Nov. 9, Phil. Div.)

## 8TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. P. TERRETT.

Capt. Thomas S. Moorman, 8th Inf., is detailed as a member of the board of officers to meet at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., vice Capt. George H. McMaster, 8th Inf., relieved. (Dec. 16, W. Div.)

## 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

First Lieut. Walter V. Gallagher, 9th Inf., Warwick Barracks, Cebu, having been appointed battalion adjutant, 2d Battalion, 9th Inf., will proceed to Fort San Pedro, Iloilo, for duty. (Nov. 6, D.V.)

## 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

First Sergt. Joseph Eckert, Co. A, 12th Inf., Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., to await action on application for retirement. (Nov. 6, Phil. Div.)

First Sergt. Joseph Eckert, Co. A, 12th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 21, War D.)

Capt. Andrew C. Wright, 12th Inf. (promoted subject to examination), will report in person to Col. Charles St. J. Chubb, unassigned, president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination for promotion to the grade of captain. (Dec. 26, War D.)

## 13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, 13th Inf., will proceed to West Point, N.Y., and report to the Superintendent, U.S.M.A., for temporary duty. (Dec. 22, War D.)

## 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

Capt. Gideon H. Williams, 16th Inf., is relieved from station at Bismarck, N.D., and will proceed to Fargo, N.D., and take station in connection with his duties as inspector-instructor of the Organized Militia of North Dakota. (Dec. 22, War D.)

## 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Major Edward N. Jones, 17th Inf., is granted leave for one month. (Dec. 11, D.G.)

Second Lieut. Leighton W. Hazlehurst, jr., 17th Inf., is granted leave for two months, effective about Dec. 15, 1911. (Dec. 6, D.G.)

## 19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

Capt. Edward S. Walton, 19th Inf., having been detailed for duty in the Quartermaster's Department, was on Nov. 22 relieved as quartermaster of the regiment, and is assigned to unassigned.

## 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.

Leave for one month, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted Capt. George B. Pond, 20th Inf., and he is authorized to leave the division about Nov. 15, 1911. (Nov. 10, Phil. Div.)

Leave for three months, to take effect upon the arrival of the 20th Infantry in the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. John M. Craig, 20th Inf. (Dec. 21, War D.)

Second Lieut. Robert C. Cotton, 20th Inf., in addition to his other duties, is detailed as Q.M. in charge of the camp established for incoming regiments on the water front fill, Manila. (Oct. 30, D. Luzon.)

## 21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

Second Lieut. Alfred J. Betcher, 21st Inf., was on Nov. 10 assigned to Company B, this regiment.

Capt. Edmund S. Sayer, jr., 21st Inf., Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, will proceed to Manila, P.I., Division Hospital, for treatment. (Oct. 9, D. Min.)

## 22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

The leave granted Col. Alfred Reynolds, 22d Inf., is extended to and including March 1, 1912. (Dec. 21, War D.)

## 24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Henry M. Fales, 24th Inf. (Dec. 21, War D.)

## 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. B. JACKSON.

Leave for twenty days, about Dec. 23, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. James A. Higgins, 25th Inf., A.D.C. (Dec. 16, D. Lakes.)

## 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. R. CECIL.

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Carroll R. Hodges, 29th Inf., to take effect when so recommended by the surgeon. (Dec. 20, E. Div.)

## INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

The sick leave granted Capt. David P. Cordray, Infantry, unassigned, is extended one month on account of sickness. (Dec. 27, War D.)

## PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Leave for three months and twenty days, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Allen S. Fletcher, P.S., and he is authorized to leave the division about Nov. 14, 1911. (Nov. 4, Phil. Div.)

Second Lieut. Joseph Anstead, P.S., will proceed to Manila and report to chief engineer officer not later than Nov. 15, 1911, and thence to Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, for station, for duty in connection with military survey of Luzon. (Nov. 3, Phil. Div.)

So much of Par. 7, S.O. 242, these headquarters, Oct. 16, 1911, as relates to 1st Lieut. Allen S. Fletcher, P.S., is revoked. (Nov. 3, Phil. Div.)

Leave for two months and twenty days, with permission to visit the U.S. and apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Robert Dickinson, P.S., and he is authorized to leave the division about Feb. 15, 1912. (Nov. 10, Phil. Div.)

Second Lieut. Charles E. Dority, P.S., now at Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, will proceed to Camp Eldridge, Laguna. (Nov. 3, D. Luzon.)

## TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are ordered, to take effect this date: Major Letcher Hardeeman, 11th Cavalry to 4th Cavalry.

Major Robert L. Howze, 4th Cavalry to 11th Cavalry.

Major Hardeeman will proceed to Fort Apache, Ariz., and take station at that post, and will join that portion of the 4th Cavalry now under orders to proceed to Fort Apache upon its arrival there. (Dec. 21, War D.)

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: Capt. Guy H. Preston from the 13th Cavalry to the 8th Cavalry, Capt. William H. Clopton, jr., from the 8th Cavalry to the 13th Cavalry. (Dec. 27, War D.)

## VARIOUS ORDERS.

First Lieuts. Philip Powers, 21st Inf., Ralph C. Caldwell, 7th Cav., and Raymond S. Bamberger, 2d Cav., are relieved from duty as quartermasters and commissaries of the transports Warren, Seward and Wright, respectively, to take effect Nov. 30, 1911, and will join their regiments. (Nov. 8, Phil. Div.)

The following officers having been detailed for duty in connection with the military survey of Luzon will proceed to the places indicated for temporary duty with station in Manila: 2d Lieuts. Clinton T. Alden, P.S., to Santolan, Rizal, Donald M. Beere, 2d Field Art., to Santolan, Rizal, William H. Simpson, 6th Inf., to Santolan, Rizal, Joseph C. Thomas, P.S., to Tanay, Rizal, Joseph Anstead, P.S., to Cuyapo, Nueva Ecija. (Nov. 16, Phil. Div.)

## BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Capt. John W. Hanner and Ernest G. Bingham, M.C., is appointed to meet at the military hospital, Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, Oct. 17, 1911, for the purpose of conducting the physical examination of the field officers to take the annual riding test. (Oct. 14, D. Min.)

## PHYSICAL TESTS.

The following field officers, now serving in the Department of Mindanao, will proceed to these headquarters, in time to arrive not later than Oct. 17,



Headquarters Department of Mindanao: Majors Henry H. Whitney, A.G., Robert S. Smith, P.D., and George W. Read, I.G.

Angar Barracks: Col. Frank West, 2d Cav.; Majors Matthew F. Steele, 2d Cav., Maury Nichols, 3d Inf., and Edwin P. Wolfe, M.C.

Camp Keithley: Col. Lea Febiger, 6th Inf.; Lieut. Col. John H. Beacom, 6th Inf.; Majors Stephen M. Hackney, 6th Inf., Edson A. Lewis, 6th Inf., and Arthur W. Morse, M.C.

Camp Overton: Lieut. Col. Henry L. Ripley, 2d Cav.; Major Louis F. Garrard, Q.M.D.

Ludlow Barracks: Col. George S. Young, Lieut. Col. Charles R. Noyes, Major Abraham P. Buffington and Major Wilson Chase, 21st Inf.

Pettit Barracks: Col. Henry Kirby, 3d Inf.

Torrey Barracks: Lieut. Col. Lawrence J. Hearn, 3d Inf.

Zamboanga: Majors John P. Finley, 28th Inf., and Mark L. Hersey, 18th Inf. (Oct. 9, D. Min.)

#### ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

Second Lieut. Herbert M. Pool, recently appointed from civil life, with rank from Sept. 29, 1911, is assigned to the 11th Infantry. He will proceed about Jan. 30, 1912, to Fort Leavenworth for a course of preliminary instruction for a period of three months. Upon the conclusion of this course Lieutenant Pool will join his regiment. (Dec. 22, War D.)

#### SCHOOL OF FIRE, FORT SILL.

The following officers are detailed as student officers at the School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., and will report in person on April 15, 1912, to the commandant of the school for the purpose of taking the course of instruction for field officers from that date to May 15, 1912: Cols. Alexander B. Dyer, 4th Field Art., Granger Adams, 5th Field Art., and Charles G. Treat, 3d Field Art.; Lieut. Col. John Conklin, 6th Field Art.; Majors Edward F. McGlachlin, Jr., 2d Field Art., William M. Cruikshank, 1st Field Art., and Adrian S. Fleming, 4th Field Art. (Dec. 26, War D.)

The following officers are detailed as student officers at the School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., and will report in person on Feb. 15, 1912, for the purpose of taking the course of instruction from that date to May 15, 1912: Capt. Raymond S. Pratt, 1st Field Art., Edward A. Stuart, 2d Field Art., Edgar H. Yule, 2d Field Art., Willard D. Newbill, Fred H. Gallup, Clarence N. Jones and Charles C. Mortimer, 3d Field Art., William H. Burt, Laurin L. Lawson, James H. Bryson and Ernest S. Wheeler, 4th Field Art., Alfred A. Starbird, George R. Greene, Harrie F. Reed and William S. Wood, 5th Field Art., Ernest D. Scott, Louis T. Boisseau, Norton E. Wood and Samuel Frankenberg, 6th Field Art. (Dec. 26, War D.)

#### PHYSICAL TESTS.

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Samuel M. De Loffre, M.C., 1st Lieut. George D. Heath, Jr., and Wayne H. Crum, M.C., is appointed to meet at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, to examine officers ordered before it. (Nov. 6, Phil. Div.)

The following named officers will proceed on Dec. 7, 1911, to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, and report in person to Capt. Samuel M. De Loffre, M.C., president of the board, for physical examination: Cols. Henry O. S. Heistand, A.G., John A. Lundeen, C.A.C., William H. Arthur, M.C., Isaac W. Littell, A.Q.M.G., Frederick W. Schley, 14th Cav., Millard P. Harman, C.A.C., John C. Gresham, Cav., Webster Vinson, A.P.G., Loyd S. McCormick, Cav., Lieut. Cols. William A. Glassford, S.G., Albert D. Kniskern, D.C.G., William D. Beach, G.S., Frank L. Dadds, J.A., Charles G. Morton, I.G., Alfred E. Bradley, M.C., John M. Carson, Jr., D.Q.M.G., Thomas U. Raymond, M.C., John W. Ruckman, I.G., Winthrop S. Wood, D.Q.M.G., Herman C. Schumann, C.A.C., Majors Herbert M. Lord, Paymer, Henry A. Shaw, M.C., Champe C. McCulloch, P. Harman, M.C., John E. Tripp, 14th Cav., Alexander N. Stark, M.C., John W. Joyce, O.D., Tyree R. Rivers, I.G., Henry D. Todd, Jr., G.S., Charles W. Kutz, C.E., Beaumont B. Buck, A.G., Theodore C. Lyster, M.C., George H. Cameron, 14th Cav., Herman W. Schull, O.D., William C. Cannon, Q.M., Herbert G. Shaw, M.C., Robert A. Brown, 14th Cav., William R. Sample, 3d Inf., Malvern-Hill Barnum, 8th Cav., Ellwood W. Evans, Paymer, Mervyn C. Buckley, Paymer, Alonzo Gray, Cav., James E. Brady, C.A.C.

Upon completion of the physical examination, the above named officers will report in person, mounted and properly equipped, to participate in the annual ride as prescribed and required by the above mentioned order (provided they are not excepted from taking the ride by result of the physical examination), to Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A. (Nov. 6, Phil. Div.)

#### ARMY TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

From San Francisco, Cal.:

Transport.	Leave	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive Guam	Arrive Manila	Lay days at Manila.
Sheridan	Jan. 5	Jan. 13	Jan. 26	Feb. 1	14
Sherman	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	Feb. 26	Mar. 3	12
Thomas	Mar. 5	Mar. 13	Mar. 26	Apr. 1	14
Logan	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 26	May 2	13
Sherman	May 5	May 14	May 27	Jun. 2	13
Thomas	Jun. 5	Jun. 13	Jun. 26	Jul. 2	13

From Manila to San Francisco:

Transport.	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive S.F.	Lay days at S.F.
Thomas	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 4	Feb. 12	22
Logan	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 6	Mar. 14	24
Sherman	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 4	Apr. 12	23
Thomas	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 5	May 13	23
Logan	May 15	May 20	Jun. 4	Jun. 12	23
Sherman	Jun. 15	Jun. 20	Jul. 5	Jul. 13	23

General offices: 1086 North Point street.

Docks: Foot of Laguna street.

#### ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFOOD—At San Francisco, Cal.  
CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.  
DIX—At Seattle, Wash. (Out of commission.)  
KILPATRICK—At Newport News, Va. (Out of commission.)  
LOGAN—In Philippine waters.  
LOGAN—Capt. J. V. Heidt, Q.M. Left San Francisco Dec. 6 for Manila, P.I. Left Guam Dec. 27.  
McCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.  
MEADE—At Newport News, Va.  
SEWARD—At Manila.  
SHERIDAN—Capt. F. D. Ely, Q.M. Sails for Manila Jan. 5 from San Francisco.  
SHERMAN—Capt. J. P. Spurr, Q.M. Left Manila for San Francisco Dec. 11. Left Nagasaki Dec. 17.  
SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.  
THOMAS—Capt. C. E. Babcock, Q.M. At Manila, P.I.  
WARREN—At Manila.  
WRIGHT—At Manila.

#### CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.  
CYRUS W. FIELD—1st Lieut. William S. Barriger, Signal Corps. At New York.  
JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. A. Brockman, Signal Corps. At Fort Barrancas, Fla.

#### MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. H. C. Merriam, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.  
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Ellery W. Niles, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.  
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—Lieut. E. T. Weisel, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, P.I.  
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Lieut. John O'Neil, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I.  
GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Richard H. Jordan, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 136th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Barrancas, Fla.  
GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Allen Kimberly, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. Fort Monroe, Va.  
GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—Capt. John M. Dunn, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 135th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Morgan, Ala.  
GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD—Capt. A. Hasbrouck, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 120th Co., C.A.C. At Fort St. Philip, La.

#### FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Dec. 24, 1911.

Col. Robert N. Getty, recently assigned to the 27th Infantry, has arrived and is the guest of Major Wittenmyer while awaiting his family and settling in his own quarters. He has taken command of the post.

The officers and ladies of the post use the bowling alleys every Monday evening, and several jolly little suppers have followed the parties. Mrs. C. O. Clark was hostess for one last week. The monthly hop took place last Friday at the club, supper being served at eleven o'clock. Quite a few young people from Highland Park were guests, among them the Misses Shields, Sedgwick, Harbaugh, Fries, Van Riper, Jenkins, Messrs. Brand, Parrott, Wallace, Bercoe, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall. From the Moraine Hotel were Mrs. Coates, mother of Lieut. C. E. Coates and Lieut. and Mrs. Beals. Lieutenant Beals, retired, is on duty with the Northwestern Military Academy at Highland Park. The guests were received by Major and Mrs. Clark, Capt. and Mrs. McNamee. Little Jason Rogers entertained some of his friends with a birthday party Saturday.

Major and Mrs. McDonald invited all the garrison in at noon Christmas Eve for a dinner. They are giving a dinner also for Lieut. and Mrs. McNeill and Lieutenant Goring. The fortnightly bridge game for officers and ladies occurred last Tuesday at the Club.

Gen. T. E. Moore is with his daughter, Mrs. B. J. Tillman, for the holidays. Mrs. Bates is again with Captain Bates and the children. Her mother's critical condition remains the same and she will return to Baltimore.

The lecture club was entertained last Monday by Mrs. Dashiell. Kenneth Moore has invited a number of his school friends for a house party this week. Quite a number of the bachelors have gone to their homes on Christmas Eve, among them Captain Parrott, Lieutenants Lanza, Abraham, Leonard and Plassmeyer.

Miss Marion Bishop has entirely recovered from a severe attack of pneumonia, and is out again. Miss Stella Duncan came up from Evanston for the last hop, and was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Moore. Mrs. Harry Sloper Jones spent a few days with Capt. and Mrs. McNamee last week. Mrs. Rice was hostess for the bridge club last week and Mrs. McNamee on Thursday. The winners of the last monthly prizes were Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Sneed.

On Friday, from 9 to 11, Major and Mrs. C. C. Clark entertained in honor of their niece, Miss Valencia Rafferty, a debut birthday party. Miss Jeannette Clark assisted in receiving the many guests, while Mrs. Tupper served punch. At the refreshment table, Mrs. John Irwin Marshall, mother of Miss Rafferty, and Mrs. W. H. Chatfield presided. The house was beautifully decorated with the Christmas colors, and a tiny Christmas tree graced the serving table. A concert was rendered during the evening by the orchestra of the 27th Infantry band. Miss Rafferty returns to her art studies at Kenosha after the holidays, but will join the gayeties here upon her return to Highland Park in the spring. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson and Mrs. Loftus, of Chicago, were dinner guests of the Clarks that evening.

Lieut. R. E. Smyser has had his brother as guest for several days. Mr. Smyser left Thursday for the East. Lieut. B. F. Miller has returned to the post from a detail at Fort Leavenworth. Lieut. W. G. Langwill, 27th Inf., and his bride arrived Friday from Aurora, Ill., and have taken quarters, 95 B, recently occupied by the Stevensons. They will spend Christmas with Lieutenant Langwill's people in Iowa, and will be at home to their friends here after Jan. 1.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Dec. 26, 1911.

On Christmas Eve all of the children of the post were invited to the post gymnasium, where a twenty-foot tree was loaded with toys and trimmings by Mrs. Chatfield, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Rice and Mrs. Bates. At the appointed time Captain Rogers, impersonating Santa Claus, dropped down the scenic fireplace by means of a rope, while a red spotlight was cast upon him by Mr. Gooch. Then, assisted by the chaplain, Bob Bishop, Kenneth Moore, Johnnie Bolan and Wayne Clark, Santa Claus began disposing of the 150 toys to the 150 children. One of the first names called was Jessie Jackson, daughter of Battalion Sergeant Major Jackson, who got a nice doll carriage. Later on a lake present was called off for Sergeant Plum, which proved to be a doll. This created much fun. Captain Saville was called up to get a five-cent fish line with a bent pin hook on it, because the captain is a good fisherman and needed a line. Captain Rogers played his part so well that the four Rogers brothers did not recognize their Pa for several minutes. Catherine Muller, whose father is chief musician of the 6th Infantry band in the Philippines, got a fine large doll.

Christmas night there was an entertainment in the guard house by the prisoners, with James Gardner stage manager. A one-act playlet was put on by Charles Kimball, F. T. Wright and Volvie Morgan. Moving pictures were shown by Chaplain Rice. Vaudeville numbers were given by Joe Kaufman, T. J. Snider, William Elliot, G. Tompkins and E. E. Brill. There was a wrestling match by Wright and Underhill; also a sketch by Barker, Burke, Donahue, Lenard and Finn. The men played their parts well and a pleasant evening was passed. Tuesday night a Christmas tree and motion pictures were given in the hospital for the sick men. Wednesday evening was the final Christmas event, in which the 27th Infantry band, with Chief Musician Savoca, introduced specially selected Christmas pieces.

All of the companies and troops decorated their mess halls for their Christmas dinners. The mess hall of Captain Brown's company was exceptionally well decorated. Over in the post hospital Lieutenant Colonel Wilcox had a very fine bill of fare for the dinner for the patients and the members of the corps.

The Christmas vaudeville in Fort Sheridan Theater by professionals from Chicago introduced the laughable farce called the "Modern Detective," with J. J. Mandala, Madge Roselle and Allan Damon and company in the cast. The Hersley troupe of acrobats, formerly with Ringling Brothers, entertained with circus ring feats. The Masons in comedy, and Harry Glen in a special skit followed. The College City Quartette in evening dress received much applause.

#### GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Dec. 28, 1911.

Christmas Day was observed with the usual religious and domestic observances. The chapel was elaborately decorated with greens furnished through the kindness of Colonel Birnie. The services at 8 and 10:30, as well as the Christmas Eve vesper, were well attended. The music of the principal services on Christmas Day was Schubert's mass in E flat and Schwartz's Christmas anthem. The garrison Christmas tree and entertainment for all the children of Governors Island was given on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 26. The carol service at the chapel was followed by the entertainment at Corbin Hall. This consisted of a performance of Punch and Judy and feats of magic by Professor Henderson, of New York, who has come every Christmas for eight years to amuse and delight the children and their elders. A concert of several numbers was given by the regimental band. Then followed the tree, with Santa Claus, who came down the chimney erected on the stage and distributed the gifts and candies to the 125 children who had been awaiting his coming. The part of Santa Claus was taken by Master Stanton Allison. It was a pleasure to have the children from Fort Wood join in our celebration.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant are spending Christmas with Mrs. Grant's sister, Mrs. Potter Palmer, at her country place, Sarasota, Fla. Lieut. Marion W. Howze, aid to General Grant, is at his home in Birmingham, Ala., on leave. Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Fenton and family spent Christmas Day with Mr. Julian T. Davies, of New York, at Great River, Long Island. All the officers' children are home for the holidays from their various schools, and a great deal of good cheer prevails and home reunions are being celebrated, with informal dinners and receptions.

Col. and Mrs. George F. Chase are entertaining a house

party of cadets from the Military Academy on Christmas furnished their son, McClellan, and Cadets P. K. Faymonville, D. A. Fletcher, R. L. Maxwell and R. H. Lee. Col. and Mrs. Frederick G. Hodgson had as guests over Christmas Capt. and Mrs. William H. Raymond, of Fort Totten. Col. George Andrews left on Wednesday to attend the funeral of the late Major Gen. Charles L. Hodges, in Washington.

Major James T. Dean, who has lately taken quarters on Governors Island, is spending Christmas leave with his father at Ironton, Ohio. Miss Lila McDonald, of Fort Sheridan, is a guest of Miss Dorothy Mills.

The annual New Year's dance and masquerade, usually held on New Year's Eve, will be given this year on New Year's night.

#### JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Dec. 25, 1911.

The band concert in the mess hall on Monday evening was followed by a moving picture show. Both were largely attended. On Tuesday and Thursday evenings roller skating was enjoyed by the enlisted men in the mess hall, and on Wednesday and Friday evenings picture shows were given. The holiday spirit was carried out in the attractions of Saturday, Sunday and Monday evenings. A large Christmas tree was set up in the Administration Building for the 120 children of the post on Saturday night. Lieut. R. C. Taylor made an ideal Santa Claus. He arrived at the hall at 7:30 o'clock, amid the ringing of sleigh bells and strains of Christmas music played by the orchestra. Santa interested the children by relating the difficulties he encountered in crossing the Mississippi River, with only two reindeer at his service. A grand march followed, in which all the children took part, and as they passed him Santa presented each little one with a box of candy, a horn and an orange. Each child was then called to the platform to receive his present. The toys were unusually fine and abundant. The success of the celebration was due to the efforts of Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Peck and Mrs. Cole, who spared neither pains nor labor to make the occasion one long to be remembered by those who attended. On Christmas night a special entertainment was provided for the garrison by way of a vaudeville show and pictures characteristic of the season.

Col. and Mrs. Wood entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Bryan, Capt. and Mrs. Peck, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole, Lieutenant Knox and Miss Janet Wood. Miss Miller, of New York, is visiting her brother, Lieut. Frederick C. Miller. Capt. D. P. Quinlan, who has been spending a ten days' leave in the East, returned to the post on Tuesday. Capt. C. H. Errington left the depot last week to conduct a detachment of recruits to San Francisco, Cal. Mrs. Errington is spending the holidays with her sister in Chicago. Capt. and Mrs. Peck entertained with a chafing-dish party after the hop last Friday night. The guests were Colonel Wood, Miss Wood, Captains Wilson, Errington and Pillsbury, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Florence Morrison, of St. Louis, Lieut. and Mrs. Strong, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole, and Lieutenants Mitchell and Starke.

Miss Edna Gunther was the guest of Lieutenant Place at Christmas dinner. Lieut. H. G. Voorhes, dental surgeon, left for his new station at Fort Leavenworth. Little Hamie Ford, son of Capt. and Mrs. Ford, who has been very ill, is improving. Capt. and Mrs. Rukke had as dinner guests on Tuesday Col. and Mrs. Straub, Capt. and Mrs. Bryan and Lieut. and Mrs. Strong. Capt. D. P. Quinlan was the dinner guest of Major and Mrs. D. C. Howard on Christmas Day. Capt. and Mrs. Peck entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes at dinner on Christmas, and Mrs. Bryan held a family gathering Christmas Day composed of Col. and Mrs. Albert B. Kaufman, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. King Kaufman, Mrs. Bryan and Mrs. Ayer.

Grace Wilson, the little daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, received several of her little friends on Christmas Eve from three to four o'clock. Her guests were Helen, Alice and John Bryan, and Victor Rukke. Refreshments were served, and great pleasure was derived from the beautiful Christmas tree and new playthings. Mrs. Cole assisted Mrs. Wilson in the entertainment of the little ones. Capt. and Mrs. Wilson entertained at dinner on Christmas Day for Miss Miller, Lieutenants Miller and Knox. Col. and Mrs. Straub and their children, Dorothy and Theodore, are spending the holidays with Colonel Straub's sister, Mrs. Tietig, in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mrs. Straub and her children left on Friday morning, and expect to remain away for several weeks. Colonel Straub left the post on Sunday morning, but will return after ten days.

#### FORT NIAGARA.

Fort Niagara, N.Y., Dec. 24, 1911.

Mrs. Shepard, of Niagara Falls, gave a bridge party on Monday afternoon, in honor of Mrs. Styer, followed by a dinner and theater party. The guests included Major and Mrs. Styer, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Woolworth.

A special train was run from the post to Niagara Falls Monday evening for all who wished to attend the re-opening of the International Theater. The attraction was Louise Gunning in "The Balkan Princess." Among those who attended were Major and Mrs. Styer, Capt. and Mrs. Conger, Lieut. and Mrs. Brandt, Major and Mrs. Shockley, Lieut. and Mrs. Williams, Miss Dorothy Ellis, and Lieutenants Miller, Jacobs, and Jones. The "special" returned shortly after twelve with the party, who thoroughly enjoyed the pretty little opera.

Mrs. Conger gave a luncheon Wednesday for Madame Shockley, Mrs. Shockley, Mrs. Brandt, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Knapp, Mrs. Garrett and Mrs. Williams. The table decorations were green and white and the place-cards, holly, hand-painted by the hostess.

Wednesday evening the enlisted men of the post gave a dance in the post exchange building.

Mr. William entertained informally at bridge on Wednesday evening, followed by a hat trimming contest, which was most amusing. Everyone was given a red and white paper with which to make a hat. Mrs. Styer won the prize for bridge, a handkerchief box. The guests were Major and Mrs. Styer, Major and Mrs. Shockley, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. McCullum, Lieut. and Mrs. Brandt and Lieut. and Mrs. Garrett.

A fancy dress masquerade was given in the ballroom of the El Dorado Hotel last Tuesday evening and many of the enlisted men were present with their friends. Captain Conger gave a dinner last Friday evening. His guests were Major Styer, Major Shockley, Lieutenants Brandt, Garrett and Williams. The same evening Lieutenants Jacobs and Jones and Mr. Wilkes Styer attended a fraternity dance at Niagara Falls.

William D. Styer, who is preparing for the entrance examination to West Point at Mr. Braden's Academy, has arrived to spend the holidays with his parents. Lieutenant Miller is spending a short leave with his family at Germantown, Pa. Chaplain Wood has returned from a leave spent in California.

#### FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 27, 1911.

Quite the prettiest party held at Fort Porter by the soldiers was on Christmas night, when Co. D, 29th Inf., held its annual Christmas tree and dance. The dining room of their barracks, chosen as the hop room, was beautifully decorated in flags, evergreen and holly, the center of attraction being a huge Christmas tree, from which was presented by the company commander, Capt. John N. Straat, a little Christmas remembrance to each and every man of the company, their gifts representing some trait characteristic to the man, all resulting in a great deal of merriment. The commanding officer and his wife, Lieutenant Colonel Traut, Major McFarland, Mrs. Straat, Lieutenant Stoll and Lieut. and Mrs. Keller were especially invited. Dancing began at 9 p.m. and delicious refreshments were served at eleven o'clock. The company presented their captain with a handsome silver smoker's set, and to Lieutenant Stoll a pair of automobile gauntlets, while to Mrs. Straat, the Captain's wife, was presented a very beautiful cut glass bowl.

The success of the affair was due to the untiring efforts of 1st Sergeant Krause, Q.M. Sergeant Lynch, Sergeants Berry, Cooper and all the company.



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THEODORE NELSON, B.S., LL.B., J.D., Class of 1901, U.S. Naval Academy

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States Military Academy, the United States Naval  
Academy, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities.  
E. Swavely, Principal, 4101 Connecticut Ave., Washing-  
ton, D.C.A special order issued by Rear Admiral R. F. Nichol-  
son, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, on Dec. 26,  
relative to making a New Year's call on the President,  
says: "Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps on duty  
in the city of Washington and other officers who may be  
in the city and not on duty, but who desire to pay their  
respects to the President of the United States, shall  
assemble in special full dress uniform at the office of the  
Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, at thirty-five  
minutes after eleven o'clock in the morning on Monday,  
Jan. 1, 1912, whence they will proceed to the White  
House." A somewhat similar order has been issuedThe Original New Regulation Sample Caps  
submitted to the Chief of Staff and approved  
by the Secretary of War, were made in our Cap  
Shop, also the Standard Sealed Samples for the  
Quartermaster's Department, and Officers order-  
ing the new caps from us can be certain, there-  
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For particulars, address M. DOWD, Principal, 1326 Girard St.from the War Department for Army and National Guard  
officers.It is currently reported that Rear Admiral Joseph B.  
Murdoch, U.S.N., will succeed Rear Admiral Eugene H.  
C. Leutze, U.S.N., retired, as commandant of the New  
York Navy Yard when the latter gives up this station  
under the law relieving retired officers from active duty.  
According to the present arrangement Rear Admiral  
Murdoch will be relieved from the command of the Asi-  
atic Fleet some time in March.Orders will be issued shortly from the War Depart-  
ment retiring a number of officers for disability incident  
to the Service, who have been examined by boards con-  
vened in the United States and the Philippines. The  
list of officers to be retired, it is understood, includes  
three colonels and six majors.It is understood that Capt. Templin M. Potts, U.S.N.,  
now Chief Intelligence Officer of the Navy Department,  
will succeed Rear Admiral William P. Potter, U.S.N.,  
as aid for personnel in the Navy Department. Captain  
Potts's successor in the Intelligence Office has not been  
selected.**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1911.

**PRODUCERS AND NON-PRODUCERS.**

In an article in the January Century on the arbitra-  
tion treaties President Taft tells us that our entire  
Military Establishment, on land and sea, is made up of  
men who are non-producers and "add nothing to the  
wealth of the nation." This is true of the military  
services only in the sense that it is equally true of the  
President of the United States and of every man who  
holds office under him, as it is true of our judges, our  
lawyers, our artists and authors, and indeed of a very  
large proportion of our adult population. Mr. Taft  
appears to share the opinion of the Missouri farmer who  
could not imagine what people in a great city like New  
York could find to do as they had no land to plow, no  
cows to milk, no farming work of any kind, such as  
this bucolic gentleman was accustomed to regard as the  
only productive labor. Taking production to mean the  
making of things of tangible materiality, we may ask,  
with all due respect, whether President Taft himself is  
a "producer" in that sense of the word? It is quite  
true that he is a part of the governing machinery of  
the republic, but the Swiss republic gets along very well  
without a president as we understand that official. We  
recall that not many years ago one of the most celebrated  
political economists of the United States advocated the  
abolition of the office of President as a useless incum-  
brance, and the institution of the Swiss system of  
government. But production means more than tangible  
things; it means everything that contributes to the wealth  
and happiness and security of a community. The man  
or woman who enriches the world with a poem or a song  
is a producer as well as the man who makes a steel  
rail or raises a bushel of wheat. The policeman who  
walks his beat day after day in apparent idleness or the  
watchman who makes his rounds every night is equally  
a producer with him who hoists a girder or out of the  
refractory rock digs the unwilling coal.

So it is with our armies and navies. As they con-  
tribute to the security of the country and the perma-  
nence of its institutions, in that sense they are producing  
wealth just as truly as those who manage railways or  
erect buildings. But they have done and are doing  
more than that, necessary as that function is. The  
United States of America owes its existence to the fight-  
ing men. To the Army is due the rapid development  
of the Far West through its control of the hostile  
Indians and its protection of the settlers, and through  
the Corps of Engineers of the Army the path of the great  
railroads that bind East to West have been staked out,  
the great rivers of the country have been improved and  
safeguarded and other large public betterments have  
been made. At this very moment the greatest engineer-  
ing undertaking known to the world's history, the Panama  
Canal, is being put through by Army Engineers—after  
civil engineers had been found wanting. This canal was  
first undertaken by the United States as a military  
necessity, it is being constructed by military men, and,  
when completed, it will be defended as a military base.  
The banishing of yellow fever from Cuba after the  
Spanish War, the diminution of the insular plague that  
had counted its hundreds of victims yearly in the Philip-  
pines, the establishing of railroads and highways in those  
islands, the dispersion or annihilation of the bands of  
outlaws that had oppressed the Moro people for years—  
all these have been the work of "producers of wealth,"  
of "those who added to the wealth of the nation."

We are reminded also that President Taft's most im-  
portant achievement in civil life before he was elected to  
the Presidency was his administration of the Philip-  
pine Islands as Civil Governor from 1900 to 1904. How  
long could he have held his position there without the  
support of the Army? At that time the troops in the  
Philippines were as much a part of the government of  
the islands as Mr. Taft himself, and if they were non-  
producers and added nothing to the wealth of the nation  
then he himself was no better. Of course, Mr. Taft  
knows that by the division of labor some men were  
assigned to fight for the defense of the country while  
other men worked, thus insuring to those who worked  
the unmolested enjoyment of the fruits of their toil.

These are only some of the many ways in which our  
military men have contributed directly to the wealth  
of the nation. What is true of the United States is true  
of other countries. Many of the public enterprises  
designed primarily for military purposes have been used  
for the benefit of the public in times of peace. But  
putting aside all questions of direct tangible wealth  
production, let us consider the indirect enriching of a  
country through the effect of military training upon the  
character of the people themselves. Time and again in  
the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL have  
appeared statistics showing that the military discipline  
and training of the youth of Germany have increased  
the productivity of the country's workmen in a marked  
degree, and that the rapid rise of that nation to a place



among the leaders in wealth production can be justly ascribed to the increased efficiency given to the workingmen as a result of the habits of obedience, system, order, application and co-ordination inculcated during their period of service in the army or the navy. Even as late as last November we published the opinion of Mr. Poulney Bigelow on the effect of military training on the youth of Germany. Mr. Bigelow as a boy was a classmate of the present German Emperor, and later on a fellow-alumnus of President Taft at Yale, and has lived many years under German influences abroad, thus having had exceptional opportunities for studying army life and its relation to the well being of the German citizen. On page 273 of our issue of Nov. 4 President Taft could have read this from the pen of Mr. Bigelow: "From what I have observed it would seem to me that the cash value of the average country lad or laborer is enhanced thirty per cent. by an intelligent military service on the German plan."

At other times we have printed the conclusions of Col. F. N. Maude, the military statistician of Great Britain, upon the productive effect of military training upon the men of Germany, as well as the opinions of Capt. Godfrey L. Carden, of the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, who spent months in officially inspecting the factories and workshops of the continent of Europe and became convinced of the tremendous advantage which German industry derived from the military training the young men of the country receive during the formative periods of their early manhood. Not only in his published reports, but in conversations with us has Captain Carden expressed his strong conviction as to the beneficial influence of army life on German industrial productivity. All these views, incontrovertibly buttressed by facts and figures, were accessible to President Taft.

It is a pleasure to turn from this unfortunate misunderstanding by the President of the service rendered by armies and navies to their countries to the review in the Outlook by Major Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., of the work of the Maneuver Division as a border patrol in Texas last spring and summer. As the commanding officer of those forces General Carter cannot withhold his admiration of the men themselves, of the work they accomplished, and of the splendid organization of which they were a part. It is small wonder that his intimate knowledge of their services should lead him to write thus enthusiastically: "It will always remain to the credit of the Regular Army that it has never failed in any of the emergencies which have made such heavy demands upon it in the past. Only a few years ago almost the entire energy of the Army was directed in widespread operations against Indians, who, as if by common impulse and under the fanatical Ghost Dance craze, made a last grand effort to stay the white wave that was creeping about and over them. In less than a decade following the close of the active Indian campaigns extending from Canada to the Mexican border the little army of Regulars was summoned from the frontiers, marched aboard improvised transports, disembarked in the surf of a tropical shore in midsummer, moved to the assault of an entrenched position, and, in defiance of theory and academic teaching, wrested victory and Santiago from a brave enemy and changed the whole course of the nation's history. Then on to the Philippines, where, after many novel experiences and numberless combats, the sound of battle had scarce died away before was heard the far cry for relief from the Pekin legations."

#### THE GENERAL STAFF.

Why there should be any "pretentious rumor" that there is to be an investigation of the General Staff it is difficult to see when the character of the Hay bill is studied. This bill extends the authority of the General Staff so as to make it the most powerful staff bureau that has ever existed in the War Department. Under provisions of the Hay bill the General Staff Bureau, as it would be termed if the bill became a law in its present form, would issue all orders and regulations and have the detail supervision over all staff bureaus. It would become a most powerful administrative bureau, and there is not the least doubt that it would have more authority than was "contemplated by the law that created the body."

However, no one who is acquainted with the situation which confronts Congress believes that it will give any time to the consideration of a hair-splitting discussion of the scope of the authority of the General Staff and the Staff Department. What Congress wants is an efficient fighting army that will respond to the needs of the country in time of war. The Democrats in the House will give serious consideration to any proposition which will reduce the expense of maintaining the Army without decreasing its efficiency. The Democratic Party is not so impoverished for issues that it is willing to cripple the Army for the purpose of making a false showing of economy. As was indicated in the last meeting of the House Military Affairs Committee the Democrats do not propose to allow partisan politics to creep into the consideration of military legislation. Several of the Democrats sided with Representative Anthony, a Republican, in insisting upon a further consideration of the Hay bill. When the Additional Officers' bill was up for consideration at the last regular session of Congress the Democratic leaders refused to make it a party issue and Representative Underwood, the majority leader, made a speech in support of the bill. Nothing has happened which indicates that the Democratic leaders have changed their attitude toward the Army. It is indeed fortunate that influential Democrats in the House ap-

pear disposed to consider military legislation entirely upon its merits and not make a partisan football out of the Army.

Of course if there is to be an investigation of the policy of the General Staff the staff departments will receive the same attention. The law which created it gave the General Staff supervision over the bureaus, and it would be impossible to investigate them independently. But there is to be no investigation unless Congress discards the Hay bill, which provides for the absorption of the administrative duties of the Adjutant General's Department and the Inspector General's Department. The spirit of the Hay bill is consolidation of the duties in the War Department and not dissemination which would be the purpose of the rumored investigation. It is well to quote in this connection the law defining the duties of the General Staff, which is as follows:

"The duties of the General Staff Corps shall be to prepare plans for the national defense and for the mobilization of the military forces in time of war; to investigate and report upon all questions affecting the efficiency of the Army and its state of preparation for military operations; to render professional aid and assistance to the Secretary of War and to general officers and other superior commanders, and to act as their agents in informing and co-ordinating the action of all the different officers who are subject under the terms of this act to the supervision of the Chief of Staff; and to perform such other military duties not otherwise assigned by law as may be from time to time prescribed by the President." Sec. 2, Act of Feb. 14, 1903 (32 Stats., 831).

"The Chief of Staff, under the direction of the President or of the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President, shall have supervision of all troops of the line and of the Adjutant General's, Inspector General's, Judge Advocate's, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Medical, Pay and Ordnance Departments, the Corps of Engineers and the Signal Corps, and shall perform such other military duties not otherwise assigned by law as may be assigned to him by the President. Duties now prescribed by statute for the commanding general of the Army as a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification and of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home shall be performed by the Chief of Staff or other officer designated by the President. Acts and parts of acts authorizing aides-de-camp and military secretaries shall not apply to general officers of the General Staff Corps." Sec. 4, Act of Feb. 14, 1903 (32 Stats., 831).

It is understood that the members of the Naval Affairs Committee are very favorably disposed to the enactment of some legislation for the increase in the number of Navy pay officers. During the extra session Chairman Padgett would have reported out a bill for thirty additional pay officers if the Democratic leaders had not agreed upon a program which excluded all legislation with the exception of tariff bills. Since 1903 there has been no increase in the Pay Corps, although the appropriations have grown from \$80,000,000 to \$130,000,000. The burden placed upon the Pay Corps has been further increased by a more complicated system of accounting. The expert accountants which investigated the work of the corps recommended an increase in the number of officers and clerks. Just now there is a general demand from the commanders of fleets and ships for more pay officers. Every two or three days there is a call upon the Paymaster General for additional officers from some of the commanders in the fleets. Under these conditions it is thought that an increase in the Pay Corps will be authorized at this session of Congress. When the officers of the Navy Pay Corps came to their desks on Saturday morning they found Santa Claus had been playing pranks in one of their rooms. The door was locked, but about the time they had reached the conclusion that a new Amalgamation Board was in executive session in the room the door flew open and revealed a Christmas tree decorated in a style the mysteries of which are known only to Santa. Every officer and clerk in the office had been remembered by a cute little toy indicative of his peculiar fad.

The power of the Mohammedan religion to tie together such opposite races as the Turks and the Arabs is a proof to a writer in *La France Militaire* of Paris that Italy, in counting on opposition between the Turk and the Arab, in material things, quite overlooked the unifying effect of Islamism. It is generally believed that the Arab and the Turk are the same race but they are not, and in things in which their religion is not touched they hate each other cordially, to such an extent that the Turks never yet have been able to boast that they have entirely taken over the possessions of the Arabs. Pan-Islamism, the Paris writer maintains, is a constant danger in northern Africa which is likely at any moment to burst out in the form of armed revolt. The Moslems will always remain in French, Italian or British dominions as subjects, never as citizens. Citizenship in a Christian country for a Mussulman is one of the unthinkable things for this military expert, who cannot see a time in the future when the Arabs or the Berbers, Algerian or Tunisian, will be any closer to friendship with the European conquerors than they are now, for to the Moslem a Christian is simply an enemy to fight and to kill. The fact that with this religious hatred in Northern Africa there goes a strong militant fighting spirit among the followers of Islam makes their solidarity in all things touching their faith a matter for serious concern for the Christian nations that have the

idea that they can ever win them to their religion. No war can be started in that inflammable region which the crafty sultans and sheiks cannot skillfully turn into the appearance of a holy war and thus arouse the hatred of the whole population and bring about a combination of all anti-Christian forces.

More than ordinary interest is just now being centered in the opening of the bids for two new battleships which occurs on Jan. 4. Although all of the firms which have plants equipped to build battleships have asked for specifications the Navy Department has no assurance that any of them will bid. When the eight-hour law was under consideration in Congress during the last regular session threats were made by the large shipbuilding concerns that they would not make bids if the building program was put under the eight-hour law. In fact it is generally admitted that the big concerns are apt to be seriously embarrassed in bidding for foreign work if they place their yards on an eight-hour basis. At the same time it is realized that Congress, on the eve of the Presidential election, will not modify the eight-hour requirement. On Feb. 1 the Navy Department will open bids for one gunboat and on the 20th for a submarine tender. The submarine tender will be the first ship of its class built for the Navy. Several ships have been converted into tenders, including the *Dixie*. The new tender, in addition to being a floating machine shop, will contain quarters for the crews of the submarines. She will probably have quarters for four or five hundred men in addition to her own crew.

In the next battle practice orders will be issued by which several of the battleships will strip for action; the first time in target practice that any of the ships have been put in this condition. Ships are cleared for action, but not stripped. The ships that are to go into the practice in this condition will be notified before they leave Guantanamo, so that when they arrive at Norfolk their commanders will be ready to put everything ashore that is not actually needed in battle. All wooden furniture and surplus clothing will be placed on the dock at Norfolk. Officers' bunks will be taken off the ships and commissioned officers will be required to sleep in iron-framed cots just like enlisted men. Officers and men will be furnished about the same fare, and everything will be done to place the ships in condition for actual warfare. Before the ships are sent to sea they will be gone over by the Board of Inspection and Survey with a view to taking all of the frills off them that have not been removed by the commanding officers. In addition to giving the officers and men instructions which will be valuable in the event of war, it is proposed by this order to determine whether there is any surplus furniture on the ships that can be dispensed with at practice without serious discomfort to the officers and men.

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has just published a "Special Edition of the Infantry Drill Regulations, United States Army, 1911, with appendix containing Interpretations, cuts illustrating the Manual of Arms and the Manual of the Saber and a full index to the Regulations." The Interpretations are made by authority and with the illustrations and index are valuable additions which will be found very useful in the study of the drill and especially in teaching it to recruits. The twenty-seven illustration of the Manuals, appearing in this volume and in the 1904 Regulations, have for some reason been omitted from those of 1911, and the new Regulations have no index such as appears in the Cavalry Drill. The index and those illustrations of the Manual which apply to the new Regulations, which appear in this "Special Edition," should therefore prove of much value. The price of the "Special Edition" is seventy-five cents sent by mail prepaid.

When Secretary Meyer returns to Washington on Jan. 2 he will have two important matters awaiting his attention. The report of the Amalgamation Board is already on his desk, and the time for selecting a chief for the Bureau of Yards and Docks will be close at hand. The term of Civil Engr. Richard C. Hollyday will expire within a short time, and if he is not reappointed it will be necessary for the Secretary to name his successor. Despite the current rumors that the Secretary had decided to make a change in the head of the bureau, it is asserted at the Navy Department that the matter has not been taken up, and there is no foundation for the assumption that the present incumbent will not be given another term.

An apparatus automatically producing ships' fog signals in thick weather, thus ensuring a regular use of the whistle or horn, and saving the officer of the watch the task of manipulating the whistle lanyard, has been invented by a Norwegian engineer. Not only is trouble saved in using the whistle lanyard, but a blast or blasts are given at the regular intervals fixed by law. Regulation is easy whether the ship is going at full, half or slow speed.

The German Foreign Office authorizes the most absolute denial of the statement in an article in the *Temps* of Paris that Germany is contemplating the establishment of a coaling station in Hayti, in view of the opening of the Panama Canal. The article intimated that France should act in a similar way.



## NEW SYSTEM OF ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

The War Department has decided to give a service test at Fort Myer and the Washington Barracks during the month of January of a new system of correspondence which, if adopted, will be used within the military service and in correspondence with the Navy, Marine Corps and Organized Militia. In the subjoined memorandum the new system is set forth:

The letter will begin with the place and date, written as at present, below which, beginning at the left margin, will come the official designation of the writer (or his name with his rank and regiment, corps or department), followed on the same line by the name of the official or person addressed, preceded by "to." Next will come the subject of the communication, expressed in brief, concise language. The office number of the communication will appear in the upper left hand corner.

The designation or name of the writer and the word "Subject" will begin on the same vertical line. In the case of letter paper, the upper third, and in the case of foolscap, the upper fourth of the sheet, will be devoted solely to the matter described in this paragraph. Then will come the body of the letter, which, when typewritten, will be written single-spaced, with a double space between paragraphs, which will be numbered consecutively. The body of the letter will be followed by the signature. If the rank and the regiment, corps or department of the writer appear at the beginning of the letter, they will not appear after his name.

All ceremonial forms at the beginning and end of letters, such as "Sir," "I have the honor," "I would respectfully," "Very respectfully," etc., will be omitted. Only one side of the paper will be used, the writing beginning about one and a quarter inches from the top.

The stamps bearing office numbers will be placed on the back of the lower fold of the first sheet, the space near the left margin being reserved for the higher offices, as shown in the model herewith. The received and received-back stamps will be placed immediately below the body of the letter, and in the case of indorsements immediately after the proper indorsement. In filing communications of two or more sheets the back of the lower fold of the first sheet will be on the outside, thus exposing to view the office numbers.

The matter described in Paragraph 1 will constitute the brief of the letter.

Letter paper will be folded in three and foolscap in four equal folds, parallel with the writing and in such manner that the brief will be on the outside, i.e., the top fold will be folded toward the back of the letter, and the lower fold over the face of the letter, as exemplified in the model.

In correspondence with those outside the military service the present form of letter writing will be observed. Letters to persons outside the military service, which find their way back into the Service, and letters originating outside the military service, will be briefed in the manner explained in Paragraph 1 at the first office at which received and entered, a slip of paper of the proper length and width being pasted for the purpose along the upper edge of the letter.

The writing width of indorsements will be the same as that of letters, and the first indorsement will begin about one-half inch below the rank after the signature of the writer of the letter, the indorsements following one another serially, with a space of about one-half inch between. The serial number of the indorsement, the place and the date and to whom written should be all on the same line. When typewritten indorsements will be written single-spaced with a double space between the paragraphs, numbered consecutively.

Should one or more additional sheets be necessary for indorsements sheets of the same size as the letter will be pasted to the top edge thereof, excepting that the last sheet will not be pasted until filled up, but will be pinned so as to be readily detachable for further writing.

"Respectfully referred," "Respectfully transmitted" and "Respectfully forwarded" will be omitted. Indorsements of a routine nature will be signed with the initials.

These instructions are not intended to prohibit the practice that obtains at present at department, division and other headquarters, of referring, transmitting and forwarding papers to the various staff officers thereat, without signature or initials.

The pages, beginning with the first, will be numbered at the center and about one-half inch from the bottom. In referring to an indorsement by number the number of the page will also be given. Thus: "5th Ind., page 3."

All letters and indorsements that are typewritten will be made with two carbon copies, one of which will be retained for the records of the office, the other being forwarded with the communication for the files of the first office of record that it reaches. In offices authorized to use the record system prescribed in G.O. 92, 1909 (see G.O. 216, 1909), the carbon copies will be made on sheets of perforated paper, furnished by the Q.M. Department, the perforated sections being the same width as the standard record file cards, the sheets to be torn along the perforations and the sections attached to the record file cards. In other offices the carbon copies will be made on ordinary paper and the retained copy filed in the document file.

Offices at present supplied with press-copying machines may use press copies instead of carbons for their files. The matter of inclosures and other points not touched upon in this memorandum will be governed by the present regulations on the subject of correspondence.

## (MODEL)

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY  
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST

Governors Island, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1911.

Chief Commissary to Adjutant General.

Subject: Inadequacy of storage facilities for Subsistence stores at Fort Porter, N.Y.

In compliance with Par. 17, Subsistence Manual, the Commanding Officer, Fort Porter, N.Y., in indorsement, etc., etc. J. S. R. MOORE, Chief Commissary.

Recd. Hq. D.E., Jan. 10, 1911.

1st Ind.—Hq. Dept. East, Jan. 12, 1911—To C.O., Ft. Porter, N.Y.

1. The Department Commander desires information as to any space outside the Commissary Building adequate and available for proper storage of subsistence supplies.

2. This failing, would it be practicable to construct temporary facilities connected with the Commissary Building until such time as suitable buildings of a permanent nature may be provided?

3. The historical record of the Commissary Storehouse at Fort Porter gives its capacity as "2 Cos. 6 mos." and shows it to contain a cellar 23x25 feet, one room 24x43 feet, one room 10x16 feet, and one room 14x16 feet.

GEORGE AMOS, Adj. Gen.  
Recd. Ft. Porter, N.Y., Jan. 12, 1911.

2d Ind.—Ft. Porter, N.Y., Jan. 15, 1911—To Adj. Gen. Dept. East.

1. To economize space at present all issue flour is stored

in the bake shop; no other place is available outside the Commissary Storehouse to store either property or stores.

2. The cellar referred to in the 1st Indorsement, page 1, is damp and unfit for storing subsistence stores, etc., etc.

3. The room 24x43 feet is used as storeroom and salesroom. Although the floor space is 1,032 square feet, etc., etc.

4. Although the historical record gives the capacity of this building as "2 Cos. 6 mos.," that may be in, etc., etc.

5. The room 10x16 feet is so situated that it can only be used as a passageway to the sales counter and office.

6. The room 14x16 feet is used as an office and is crowded with two desks, two safes, heating stove, office chairs and records and is not available for storing any property or stores.

7. Owing to the exposed position of this building, as it fronts the junction of Lake Erie and the Niagara River, etc., etc.

WALTER P. RICHARDSON,  
Major, 42d Inf., Comdg.

Back Hq. D.E., Jan. 16, 1911.

3d Ind.—Dept. East, Jan. 17, 1911—To Commanding Officer, Ft. Porter, N.Y.

The Department Commander desires a report as to whether the present Quartermaster and Commissary storehouses are strong enough to carry another story on each.

GEORGE AMOS, Adj. Gen.

4th Ind.—Ft. Porter, N.Y., Jan. 20, 1911—To Adj. Gen., Dept. East.

The present Quartermaster and Commissary storehouses are not strong enough to carry another story on either.

WALTER P. RICHARDSON,  
Major, 42d Inf., Comdg.

Back Hq. D.E., Jan. 22, 1911.

5th Ind.—Hq. Dept. East, Jan. 23, 1911—To C.O., Ft. Porter, N.Y.

For plans and estimate of the cost of enlarging the Quartermaster and Commissary storehouses by additions on south ends of same.

GEORGE AMOS, Adj. Gen.

6th Ind.—Ft. Porter, N.Y., Jan. 26, 1911—To Adj. Gen., Dept. East.

Inclosing plans called for in the 5th Ind., page 3. The estimated cost of this work is \$29.75.

WALTER P. RICHARDSON,  
Major, 42d Inf., Comdg.

Back Hq. D.E., Jan. 27, 1911.

7th Ind.—Hq. Dept. East, Jan. 28, 1911—To C.O., Ft. Porter, N.Y.

For estimate on Form 60 as required by Par. 48, Cir. 7, Q.M.G.O., 1909.

GEORGE AMOS, Adj. Gen.

Back Ft. Porter, N.Y., Jan. 30, 1911.

8th Ind.—Ft. Porter, N.Y., Jan. 31, 1911—To Adj. Gen., Dept. East.

With estimate on Form 60.

WALTER P. RICHARDSON,  
Major, 42d Inf., Comdg.

## WASHINGTON'S REQUIREMENTS FOR OFFICERS

From a letter which General Washington wrote to a man in Baltimore who was organizing a regiment during the year of 1777 it appears that the Father of his country when he was Commander-in-Chief of the Army held decided views as to the character of officers. He earnestly appealed to the prospective commander of a regiment "to be circumspect in the choice of officers—take none but gentlemen—let no local attachments influence you." General Washington evidently thought that the character of a regiment depended entirely upon its officers, saying "that no instance has yet happened of good or bad behaviour in a corps in our service, that has not originated with the officer."

General Washington also in his letter indicated that even at that early day in the history of the Army the uniform question was one that was giving officers considerable concern. Mr. James Mease, of Philadelphia, was appointed Clothier General, but General Washington suggested in his letter that he could not be depended upon to furnish all of the uniforms for the Army.

The following is the text of the letter:

Your letter of the 1st from Baltimore came to my hands this day. Your desire of commanding a Regiment of Horse I cheerfully yield to, because it is the recommendation of Congress—your own wish—and my desire.

As nothing contributes so much to the constitution of a good Regiment as a good Corps of Officers, and no method so likely to obtain these as leaving the choice, in a great measure, to the Gentleman who is to reap the honours or share the disgrace arising from their behaviour, I shall vest you with the power of nominating the officers of your own Regiment, except the field officers, and those of the Troop commanded by Geo. Lewis, which I shall annex to your Regiment (instead of Shelders') and except Lieutenantcy in some troop for little Starke. When I talk of giving you the nomination of the officers, I would have it understood that I reserve to myself a negation upon a part or the whole, if I have reason to suspect an improper choice.

I earnestly recommend to you, to be circumspect in your choice of officers—take none but Gentlemen—let no local attachments influence you—do not suffer your good nature (when an application is made) to say yes when you ought to say no—remember, that it is a public—not a private cause that is to be injured or benefitted by your choice—recollect also, that no instance has yet happened of good, or bad behaviour in a Corps in our Service, that has not originated with the officers. Do not take old men nor yet fill your Corps with Boys, especially for Captains.

Colo. Landon Carter sometime ago recom'd a Grandson of his to me—if he still inclines to serve, and a Lieutenantcy would satisfy him, make him the offer of it.

I have wrote to Major to accept the majority in your Regiment—he is an experienced officer in the Horse Service, and a Gentleman like me, as far as to get proper saddles.

The Lieut. Colo I have not yet absolutely fixed on, tho I have a person in my eye.

For further Instruction I refer you to Mr. Harrison, who will furnish you with a copy of those given to Colo. Sheldon—one hundred & twenty Dollars will be allowed you as the average price of the Horses—the money for these & yr accoutrements you must call upon Congress for & I have to entreat that you will not delay a moment that can be avoided, in preparing to take the field early. You must be upon your mettle, for others are engaged in the same service & will exert themselves to the utmost to out do you. I can say nothing respecting your Uniform, as that will depend upon the cloth to be had.—Mr. James Mease of Philadelphia is appointed Clothier Genl to the Army & to him you must apply for this article.—Where you will be able to get proper saddles, I know not.—if Maryland & Virginia together with Lancaster and York could furnish you—perhaps it would be better than to depend upon Philadelphia as it is likely there may be a run upon that City for more than it can furnish in a short time.—let me hear frequently from you.

Yrs

GOWASHINGTON.

## DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Major Gen. William F. Duval was retired Jan. 13, 1911, and ordered to proceed to his home. At the date of his retirement he was at Singapore, S.S. He presented a bill for \$403.11—\$370.22 for expenses of travel between Manila, P.I. and Genoa, Italy, with \$32.83 for mileage at seven cents from Genoa to Munich. The Comptroller denies the claim because it does not appear affirmatively that he had selected Munich as his home.

In the case of A. S. Farquhar, Lieutenant, J.G.,

U.S.N., the Comptroller decides that he was not entitled to be promoted from ensign at the end of his three years' service until he had been ordered to be examined and had passed his examination. He is only entitled to the pay of lieutenant, i.e., from the date of his actual promotion or appointment thereto.

Harvey D. Williams, whose permanent station was Washington, spent more than fifteen months on temporary duty at Newport, R.I., perfecting at the Naval Torpedo Station a new torpedo, which will place the Navy in an independent position, free of contractors or outside parties. He rendered a bill of \$1,084 for "board and lodging at \$4 per day at the Grabenhimer, American Plan, Ayrault street, Newport, R.I., as printed on the top of the voucher, the voucher being receipted by Mary J. Williams." Ascertaining that "Mary J." was the wife of Williams, and that there was no such hotel as the "Grabenhimer," the house being the one in which Williams lived with his wife, the Comptroller refused to pay the bill on the ground that while Williams was living in his own home he was not in the status of a traveler.

A mother claimed six months' pay as the beneficiary of her deceased son. The W.D. denied the claim, holding that the death of her son "was not the result of disease or wounds contracted in the line of duty." On an appeal the Comptroller holds that in such cases the accounting officers must "accept the conclusions of the government officers, leaving the claimant to enforce his rights in court."

## SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

## SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

Favorable report was made in the Senate Dec. 20 on S. 290, to authorize the appointment of dental surgeons in the Navy.

On Jan. 4 the House committee which is investigating scientific shop management in the Army arsenals and armories will resume its sessions. In addition to officers from the Ordnance Department, officers and representatives of employees at Rock Island Arsenal will appear before the committee.

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

H.J. Res. 193, Mr. Longworth.—That Sec. 2 of the Act of March 1, 1869, relative to conferring commissions by brevet, shall not be held or construed so as to prevent the President, in his discretion, from conferring brevet commissions on the surviving officers of the Regular or Volunteer Armies in whose cases nominations for brevet appointments on account of service during the Civil War were confirmed by the Senate on or before March 3, 1869.

H.R. 16557, Mr. Sulzer.—To provide and regulate transportation and to establish a post road in Alaska and to furnish transportation and fuel for the Army and Navy, and for other purposes.

H.R. 16561, Mr. Moore, of Pennsylvania.—Authorizing an appropriation for a drydock at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

H.R. 16562, Mr. Cooper.—To appropriate \$10,000 to aid in the erection of a monument to the memory of the Cushing brothers (Alonzo Hershford Cushing, late of the 4th U.S. Artillery; William Barker Cushing, late of the U.S. Navy; and Howard Bass Cushing, late of the 4th U.S. Cavalry).

H.R. 16606, Mr. Lamb.—For the relief of Col. Littleton W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C.

## HEARING ON THE HAY BILL.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, in his hearing on the Hay bill before the Military Affairs Committee on Dec. 20, reference to which was made last week, described the very disastrous effect he believed the bill would have on the Coast Artillery Corps, and also showed how under the bill, if passed, the control of the General Staff would pass from the line to permanent officers; pernicious features of the bill, he said, which were so hidden in obscure language that it took a great deal of explanation to make them plain.

"The assurance of the chairman that I am not personally affected by the legislation is acceptable," he said, "because it serves to relieve my remarks of self-interest. I am glad to be in that position. Of course, the attitude of the committee is that it wishes to know truly what is for the best interests of the United States. It is my desire in coming before you to be of the fullest possible service to you in giving evidence along these lines." After describing the organization of the Coast Artillery Corps and the character of the duties performed by enlisted men as well as officers, General Weaver said:

"Apparently one object of this bill is that it eliminates from the General Staff Corps and from this particular technical work an officer who has a statutory position that ensures his supervision of Coast Artillery matters for four years. Such action would be opposed to the progress that has been made during the past eight years." "Right there I would like to ask you a question," interrupted Representative Kahn; "as I understand it, now the head of this particular division of the Army, Chief of Coast Artillery, is a line officer who is conversant with the particular work of coast defense."

"Yes, a Coast Artillery officer," replied General Weaver. "Under the proposed consolidation there will be a great many officers in the General Staff who do not come from the line at all," replied Mr. Kahn.

"How do you make that out?" interrupted Chairman Hay. "Well, by consolidation," replied Mr. Kahn, "as I understand it, the General Staff will be composed of officers who now constitute the Adjutant General's office and the Inspector General's office."

"A great many of those officers are now detailed," said the Chairman.

"Well, there are some thirteen who are not detailed from the line," said Mr. Kahn.

"As they go out their places are taken by others," argued the Chairman.

"Yes," said Mr. Kahn, "but I understand that the last one will not go out until 1924. The point I wanted to get at was whether it would not be possible under the consolidation to put a man at the head of this important branch of the military service who had never had anything to do with Coast Artillery."

"It would be possible to do so," said General Weaver. "Even if he were a Coast Artillery officer he would be less suited for the duties than is insured by the existing law. It should be borne in mind that an officer of the General Staff, selected as such officers are, who would be accidentally, as it were, available for assignment of this kind, would not measure up to the qualifications in the matter of experience and technical knowledge."

"Let me ask you a question at this point," interrupted Representative Pepper (Dem.). "Among the officers under the general consolidation scheme, would there be officers of the Coast Artillery?"

"A certain proportion of them," said General Weaver, "but it would be several years before there could be an officer of Coast Artillery of the grade of a colonel. This



appears from the following analysis of Sections 5 and 6 of the proposed legislation.

"There is no assurance in the bill that the officer in charge of Coast Artillery affairs would be a Coast Artillery officer, and there is positive assurance that he would not be a colonel of the Coast Artillery. Section 5 must be considered in connection with Section 6 of the bill. Section 6 provides that the duties of the office of Chief of Coast Artillery should be performed by officers of the General Staff Corps.

"Section 5 provides what the composition of the General Staff Corps shall be. Immediately after the bill becomes a law the colonels of the General Staff would be the following: Five permanent colonels from the Adjutant General's Department, viz., Heistand, Andrews, Simpson, McCain and Kerr; two permanent colonels from the Inspector General's Department, viz., Mills and Chamberlaine; one line officer now detailed in the Inspector General's Department, viz., Chase of the Cavalry; four line officers now detailed in the General Staff Corps, viz., Biddle of the Engineer Corps, Mann of the Infantry, Greble of the Field Artillery, and Nichols of the Infantry.

"None of these colonels is from the Coast Artillery. Moreover, this condition will continue until 1915, at least, for the permanent officers mentioned above are to remain in the General Staff until they are retired, and all of the detailed officers mentioned above were detailed during the present year for a period of four years. Colonel Chase, it is true, will retire in 1912, but this will not provide a vacancy, as the number of colonels will be reduced by three before any colonel can be detailed. Of the permanent colonels one will be promoted to fill a vacancy caused by the retirement of Brigadier General Hall, Adjutant General, and his vacancy will be filled by the promotion of Lieutenant Colonel Brodie, Adjutant General, a permanent officer, who retires in 1913, and then by Lieutenant Colonel Alvord, Adjutant General, another permanent officer, who will not retire until 1924, and only one will be retired in the next seven years—Colonel Andrews, who retires in 1914—and his vacancy will be filled by the promotion of Lieutenant Colonel Ladd, Adjutant General, a permanent officer, who will not retire until 1923.

"The condition of the list of colonels after March 3, 1913, when the first vacancy could be filled by detail of a line officer occurs, is problematical. This explanation may appear complicated, but it only goes to show that the pernicious features of this bill are so hidden in obscure language that it takes a great deal of explanation to make them plain."

#### CONTROLLING WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

United effort will be made during this session by the War and Navy Departments to secure some effective legislation for the regulation of wireless telegraphy. Although no one is openly opposed to legislation of this character, it is known that some very skilful lobbying against it has been made whenever bills that would effectually regulate wireless communications have been up for consideration.

A bill introduced by Senator Depew, of New York, and passed by the Senate at the last regular session, meets the views of the President and the Departments. It places the control of wireless telegraphy under the supervision of the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, from whom interstate wireless telegraphy companies must secure licenses.

The Navy especially has been hindered in the development of a wireless system by commercial shore stations. Amateurs often show up in print, and they are sometimes troublesome when near a naval station, but few of them send with much power. If they would confine themselves to receiving they would be welcome to intercept all the messages they could spare time for, and their sending over three or four city blocks would be usually inoffensive. When they invest in one and two kilowatt sending sets they are a nuisance and need regulating as much as commercial concerns. They indulge in practical jokes which frequently seriously interfere with the Navy Department.

If the Navy could be given the shore end of all commercial coastwise wireless communications with ships it is believed that the maximum good would result. A number of wireless concerns have gotten into difficulties, financial and legal, and the rest now seem to be intent on putting each other out of business by suits growing out of patents. A chain of stations under one system of control would result in a minimum of interference and a maximum of satisfactory legitimate wireless work.

Without some legislation there can be nothing but confusion in commercial wireless work. Any wireless company under the present condition, or for that matter any irresponsible person, can put up a station anywhere of whatever power or range desired. Any wave length may be used and any kind of a transmitter. The time signals sent out by naval stations, the information concerning wrecks, derelicts, etc., aids to navigation, may be displaced and storm warnings may be interrupted by some small station, and the mariner may listen in vain. A vessel in distress may not be able to make known its plight simply because some budding genius is amusing himself with wireless communications. But amateurs are not the only cause of trouble in this respect, but a long invoice of goods being repeated by wireless for advertising purposes between cities separated by a twenty-five cent telegraph toll may frequently interfere with the operations of the Navy's fleet or the sending of a message from a distressed vessel. Even the personal chatter between operators on commercial lines frequently interferes with the serious business of the Army and the Navy.

Should war break out the military necessity for suppression of most commercial and private shore stations and government control of a few would be so obvious that the Secretary of the Navy would get the necessary legislation for the asking. But some legislation is needed now, such as a law licensing all stations by the Department of Commerce and Labor as is provided for in the Depew bill.

In the opinion of Navy officers the wireless regulations should cover (1) the hours of operation of a station; (2) the power to be used, depending on the business for which the station is licensed; (3) the wave lengths to be used; (4) the type and degree of efficiency of the apparatus; (5) ships might be prevented from using their sets within certain limits when making or leaving port, except in emergencies, and shore stations prohibited from relaying between points covered by land wires; (6) all coastwise stations should be opened to international traffic under the rules of the International Wireless Convention.

The nations send representatives to Berlin to further a scheme for international wireless communication between ship and shore, so that any person on a ship carrying wireless apparatus may send a message

through a coast station of any country, and prepay the charges on board, and so that proper arrangements may be made for satisfactory communication between vessels and for succoring vessels in distress. This country is represented, and well represented. We are given ample opportunity to express our views. Result—nothing, as far as we are concerned. Commercial companies prevent the ratification of the convention by the Senate, and we are outcasts in the wireless brotherhood of nations. If a foreign ship or station accepts a message from an American ship it is through courtesy only. Foreign vessels on our coast get no response to their calls, or are told that a certain station takes messages from certain ships only, or in the case of a naval station, that any message would be forwarded collect only. This cannot go on. Another international convention is at hand. We shall probably be represented, but the argument of rival commercial companies will probably prevail unless some legislation is passed which gives the Government some control over interstate wireless telegraphy.

#### NOTES OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

Just four-fifths of the Panama Canal had been finished on Dec. 1 so far as excavation was concerned, the grand total on that date being 155,653,664 cubic yards, leaving to be excavated 39,669,715 yards, or practically only one-fifth of the entire amount for the completed canal. The 155 millions plus represent the amount of American digging exclusively. The French had dug seventy-eight million cubic yards, and of that amount about thirty millions are useful to the present canal. More than seventy-three per cent. of the concrete for the locks was in place on Dec. 9. The Pedro Miguel locks show the most advanced state of concrete completion, ninety-three per cent. being finished, Gatun eighty-six and Miraflores only forty-one. The concrete work in the Spillway at Gatun is seventy-two per cent. finished. The total force at work on the canal and railroad at the close of November was 37,539, as compared with 35,641 in November, 1910, and 33,808 in November, 1909. Of the two and a half million yards of excavation in November last half was done in the Central Division. The amount taken from Culebra Cut in the month was within fifty-six cubic yards of the total for November, 1910, being 1,209,498 yards.

The announcement in Washington on Dec. 26 that President Taft had modified his order relative to the practice of medicine in the Canal Zone was preceded by a warning from persons high in the medical world that any letting down of the bars would militate against the health of the troops now on the Isthmus and those destined for duty there in connection with the manning of the defenses. The original order provided that anyone wishing to practice medicine, surgery or midwifery in the Zone must be licensed by the Board of Health. As modified by the President the order is not to be construed "to prohibit the practice of religious tenets of any church in ministrations to the sick and suffering by mental or spiritual means without the use of any drug or material remedy, whether gratuitously or for compensation, provided that such sanitary laws, orders, rules or regulations as now or hereafter may be in force in the Zone are complied with." Christian Scientists had feared that the original order would prohibit their method of healing. The Journal of the American Medical Association last week gave a warning that any yielding on this point might undo much of the work of the officers of the Medical Corps, U.S.A. The demand to practice medicine without the proper permit, our medical contemporary maintained, aimed at the "surrender of the wonderful results obtained by the toil and sacrifice of devoted, clear-headed scientific men. A survey of the death rate among the women and children of the Canal Zone gives even more conclusive proof of the achievements by the officers of the Medical Corps of the U.S. Army. Of the seven white employees that died in October only one was an American (aged forty-four). The only death among white Americans not employees was a child of fifteen months. "Think of what this means," says the Medical Journal. "Nearly twelve thousand white men, women and children from the United States—11,839 to be exact—are living happily, comfortably and safely in what a few years ago was a hot-bed of disease, and the annual death rate among them in October was only 2.03 per thousand. To the objection about the Zone inhabitants representing largely men in the prime of life, it might be answered also that they represent a population expatriated for the time being and living under climatic conditions foreign to their previous environment and making them unusually susceptible to disease." Medical men who understand the great sacrifices and dangers involved in bringing the Zone up to its present state of healthfulness will doubtless find themselves supported by a large body of public sentiment in their efforts to prevent any lowering of the medical standards that have so far regenerated the Isthmus and lifted from it the curse of apparently unconquerable diseases.

Though it is not generally regarded in that light, some persons with hazy ideas on the subject see in the building of the Panama Canal the largest experiment in socialism the world has ever witnessed. The Isthmian Commission is called upon practically to clothe and feed 50,000 people, and stores are operated in all the towns along the canal where all kinds of supplies can be obtained at nearly cost prices. About 650,000 meals a month are furnished to the employees in hotels, commissaries and kitchens at a cost of ninety cents a day to Americans, forty-seven cents to Europeans and thirty cents to the negroes. The supplies for one month cost \$90,000 and the labor \$21,000. The Hotel Tivoli on Ancon Hill, near Panama City, owned and controlled by the Government, is probably the finest hotel in the tropical world. The commission also controls the largest cold storage and baking plants in the world, erected by them at Cristobal, near Colon. Perishable goods are shipped in refrigerator cars from there every morning to all towns along the canal. There is no place in the world where employees are better cared for than in the Zone. Their wages are double what they would receive for the same work in the States. They get their clothing and food practically at cost. Their houses, which are built for coolness and comfort necessary for the tropics, are rent free. They also receive medical attendance. The employees have also free electric light, free ice, free club accommodations and free schools, and are compelled to take a six weeks' vacation with salary each year to recuperate. Considering that the cost of the canal will not be far from four hundred million dollars, and that its opening will mark one of the greatest changes in the currents of trade the world has ever known, it may safely be said that this is one of the largest government undertakings recorded in history. In time of war, of course, governments have carried on larger enterprises, but in time of peace no other government has ever gone so deeply into the practical applica-

tion of principles which Socialists have appropriated as their own. The region not providing individual industry sufficient to supply the needs of the employees, the Government has been forced to do things there which in a highly developed industrial community it would not have to do, but could safely leave to individual competition.

#### PROVIDING A GARRISON FOR HAWAII.

The report of the Cheatham Board, which has been approved by the Secretary of War, proposes a larger garrison for the Hawaiian Islands and a new system of construction for officers' quarters and barracks in the Army. If the recommendations of this report are accepted a mobile army of seven regiments and auxiliary troops will be stationed on the islands. It will consist of five regiments of Infantry, one of Cavalry, one of Field Artillery, one field hospital, one ambulance company, one company of Engineers and one company of Signal troops. An entire division is to be stationed on Hawaii Island and in the Panama Canal Zone. The companies of the division are to be recruited up to war strength. What is popularly known as a regiment on a city block is the plan recommended by the board for the construction of the officers' quarters and barracks. The officers' quarters is to consist of a row of houses located on a horseshoe-shaped road, which terminates at either end on a main road which separates the officers' quarters from the barracks of the regiment. On the inside of the horseshoe will be two rows of houses, located on a road which extends from the toe of the horseshoe to the main road.

The barracks will be arranged around three sides of a court. On the fourth side, next to the main road, will be the storehouse. At each corner of the court there will be an opening in order to permit a free circulation of air from any direction through the court. The barracks all face the court, which will be a sort of a recreation park. It is proposed to close all of the gates at night with one exception. All soldiers, therefore, will be required to pass through one gate, and as a result only one sentinel will be required for the entire regimental barracks. Under this plan the barracks for a Cavalry regiment will have an additional set of buildings for its mounts. The stable and corral will be built on the same general plan as the barracks for the men.

It is proposed to build these barracks of cement by the new or gun process of shooting the cement from a "gun" against a steel framework. By this process and with the new plan it is estimated that the barracks for a regiment would not cost the Government over fifty per cent. of that which has been expended in erecting the buildings for other regimental posts. Few regimental posts have been constructed for less than a million and a quarter, while it is thought that the \$600,000 already appropriated for Cavalry barracks at Schofield will be more than enough to do the work.

In addition to a reduction in the cost of the post, it is claimed that the expenses of maintaining will be greatly decreased; also that there will be less work to be done in guarding the post. This will give the officers and men more time for actual military work, and it is thought will make the enlisted men better satisfied with their conditions. If this new style of barracks proves to be anything like satisfactory, as its advocates claim, all new constructions will be modeled after it. As soon as the commander of the Hawaiian Department selects the site near Fort Schofield the work of erecting the buildings will be begun.

#### CHRISTMAS MENUS.

Other Christmas menus appear on page 530.

Company E, 10th U.S. Infantry, 1st Lieut. John B. De Lancey commanding, Las Cascadas, Panama Canal Zone.—Oyster stew with crackers; roast turkey, oyster dressing; sweet potatoes, mashed Irish potatoes, sweet sugar corn, green peas, celery, olives, tomato catsup, cranberry sauce; mince pie, apple pie; oranges, bananas, mixed nuts, mixed candies; coffee, chocolate; bread, butter; claret punch; cigars; chocolate cake, jelly cake, ice cream.

Detachment of Hospital Corps, U.S.A., Fort Washington, Md., Col. William B. Davis, M.C., surgeon.—Winter Julienne and canapes, soda crackers; combination salad French and mayonnaise dressing; roast young turkey, oyster dressing, cranberry au glace; roast pork loin, apple sauce; celery, Queen olives, stuffed olives, chow chow, catsup, mustard, pickles; candied yams, scalloped potatoes, creamed potatoes; sugar corn, artichoke a la Barigoule; Quislet cake, fruit, marble and chocolate layer cake, macaroons, lady fingers, lemon jelly; pies, lemon, pumpkin and custard; navel oranges, Baldwin apples, bananas, Malaga and Concord grapes; Tortoni ice cream, assorted nuts, assorted candies; white bread, brown bread, best creamery butter, imported Swiss cheese; chocolate, sweet cider, black coffee; cigars, cigarettes. Mess officer, Lieut. Thomas W. Jackson, M.R.C.

At the recruit depot at Fort Logan, Colo., the company on duty there under command of Capt. John B. Schoeffel, 10th Inf., enjoyed the following bill of fare on Christmas Day: Breakfast—Grape nuts with cream; breaded pork chops; French fried potatoes; cream gravy; coffee with cream. Jollification, 10:30 a.m.—Christmas punch; lemon and pineapple cookies; cigars, cigarettes. Dinner—Oyster stew, oyster crackers, oyster dressing; roast turkey, roast pork, giblet gravy, cranberry sauce; mixed pickles, sweet pickles, stuffed olives, celery; mashed potatoes, green peas, candied sweet potatoes, cream corn; Waldorf salad, salad dressing; cocoanut layer cake, lily layer cake, lemon meringue pie, green apple pie, mince pie; rum pudding, cream sauce; bread and butter; dates, figs, grapes, apples, oranges, mixed nuts, mixed candies, bananas; water crackers. Swiss cheese; Turkish cigarettes. Manila cigars; hot chocolate, coffee with cream. After snack—Sliced ham; potato salad; cream cheese; Graham bread; hot chocolate.

Troop H, 11th Cavalry, Capt. A. C. Gillem, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.—Oyster soup; celery, pickles; roast turkey, oyster dressing, roast young pig, cranberry sauce, apple sauce; creamed potatoes, Lima beans, green peas, stewed corn, candied sweet potatoes; mince pie, pumpkin pie, apple pie; ice cream; chocolate cakes, pound cake; cheese; coffee, tea; nuts and raisins, oranges, apples, bananas; cigars, cigarettes.

The Navy Department offers a reward of \$850 for the recovery of an anchor and thirty fathoms of chain lost from the U.S.S. Ohio on Nov. 29 off the north end of Rose Island, Newport, R.I. A defective link let the anchor and chain drop in 125 feet of water.



## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The marines from the U.S.S. Cincinnati were transferred to the Nanshan at Shanghai, China, and left for Cavite Dec. 26.

With the arrival of the cruisers New Orleans, Cincinnati, Albany and the torpedo boat destroyer Dale at Shanghai, China, Dec. 24, the total of United States naval vessels in the waters around Shanghai is raised to eleven. The other vessels are the torpedo boat destroyers Decatur and Bainbridge, colliers Abarenda and Nanshan, the cruiser Saratoga, the naval transport Rainbow and the tender Pompey.

For the officers and men aboard the ships at navy yards every possible good cheer was provided on Christmas Day. There were great Christmas trees at each masthead and elsewhere. After the special dinners all the men who could be spared were given liberty for the afternoon and early evening. Many of the men had been previously granted liberty for ten days, and left the yards to visit their homes or friends.

The U.S.S. Virginia changed commanding officers Dec. 28, when Capt. J. H. Glennon was relieved by Capt. J. D. McDonald, recently in command of the receiving ship Hancock. The Virginia has always been a happy ship, as well as an efficient one, and there is every reason to believe that she will continue to be so. Christmas Day was celebrated with the usual good old-fashioned Christmas dinner of turkey and all the "trimmings," and in the evening an eleven-act vaudeville entertainment was given for those men who had to stay on board. A number of the men had their wives or "best girls" to witness the show, as well as partake of the refreshments which were served afterward. The entertainment was given under the supervision of the executive officer, Comdr. E. T. Pollock, and the performers were among the best that could be obtained from the Boston theaters, so that the men were loud in their praises of what would otherwise have been a dull Christmas away from home. About three hundred people witnessed the performance.

The U.S.S. Utah and Florida cast anchor in Galveston Harbor shortly after noon on Dec. 23, to remain until Jan. 7 open to visitors from all sections of the country every day. Their visit is largely one of education, this being the nearest port to an enormous area where the people seldom have an opportunity to inspect any modern warships. A reception committee of prominent Galvestonians went out to welcome the visitors, and a reception to the officers was given at the Hotel Galvez on the night of Dec. 23. Other entertainment features for both officers and men following during their stay were planned.

The U.S.S. Pensacola was placed out of commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., and stricken from the Navy Register on Dec. 23, 1911.

The torpedo boat destroyers Patterson, Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby; the Burrows, Lieut. Julius F. Hellweg, and the Monaghan, Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans, arrived at Newport, R.I., Dec. 28, 1911, after a stormy passage from Charleston, S.C. The Ammen and Trippe left Charleston with the other boats, but were ordered back to Charleston. Soon after leaving the South Carolina station the Ammen reported to the flagship that her condenser was leaking. Lieutenant Commander Luby signaled the Ammen to return to Charleston, with the Trippe as a convoy.

The torpedo destroyer Warrington was on Dec. 28 reported to the Department as being disabled about fifteen miles north of Cape Hatteras. At the time of the report three other destroyers were standing by to assist the Warrington, and the revenue cutter Onondaga was sent to the scene for the same purpose. Later reports indicate that the Warrington was out of danger. Telegraphic orders have been issued for the Salem, at Hampton Roads, to proceed with the utmost despatch to the assistance of the Warrington, in order that the other destroyers standing by may be permitted to carry out their previous orders as soon as their services can be spared. No details have been received regarding the manner in which the Warrington was disabled. The Warrington at the time was making passage to New York via Norfolk from Charleston, S.C., having left there with the other vessels of the Eighth and Ninth Divisions of the Atlantic Torpedo Fleet at seven a.m. Dec. 27.

The crew of the U.S.S. North Dakota gave their first annual ball at Terrace Garden, New York city, Dec. 20, and a large crowd attended. Capt. Henry B. Wilson led the grand march with Miss Ida Gilbert, a friend of Q.M. Henry J. Williams. The Quartermaster followed his captain in the march with Mrs. Edward H. Campbell, wife of the lieutenant commander of the battleship.

Announcement was made Dec. 20 that a smoker for the crews of the battleships at the navy yard, New York, will be given in the Grand Central Palace Saturday night, Dec. 30. This is the event that was originally planned for Dec. 26. The entertainment is in the nature of a holiday celebration, and funds for it have been obtained by subscription under the auspices of the Navy Reception Committee. There will be several vaudeville and athletic features, the latter including boxing exhibitions.

Ensign Richard C. Sauley, U.S.N., attached to the Kansas, was placed on trial before a G.C.M. at Norfolk, Va., Dec. 27. Capt. John G. Quinby, commanding the receiving ship Franklin, is president of the court. Capt. W. A. Pickering, U.S.M.C., and Lieut. W. K. Wortman, U.S.N., are counsel for Ensign Sauley. Ensign Sauley is charged with failing to notify the commandant of the Norfolk Yard of all the repairs necessary on the torpedo boat Biddle while he was in command. It is also alleged that he wilfully disobeyed his superior officer in failing to proceed to the collier Sterling to get coal when ordered to do so. Ensign Sauley had been ordered to hold his ship in readiness for duty, and it is said was therefore supposed to have all necessary repairs arranged for promptly.

Gunner's Mate E. R. Gillette, U.S.N., is in the Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., with a broken skull. He was pounded in the head with a hammer. A. F. Doll and J. Shepherd, marines, are charged with the crime.

Harold M. Gillon, ordinary seaman, was drowned Dec. 25 from the U.S.S. Des Moines at Boston. His body was recovered.

Joseph J. Tierney, coal passer, was killed Dec. 23 in Brooklyn, N.Y., having been run over by a subway train.

John P. Wentworth, fireman, second class, attached to the U.S.S. New Hampshire, died by asphyxiation on Dec. 23 at Brooklyn, N.Y., while away from the ship on liberty.

The December Marine Review of Cleveland has a large clear picture showing the present state of the drydock now under construction at Puget Sound. Earth

was first turned for this great work two years and seven months ago, and it is expected to be ready for turning over to the Department late next spring. The great size of this No. 2 dock is shown by contrast with No. 1 which appears in the picture alongside. Work has been somewhat delayed by an incipient strike among the stone cutters. The dock will be 863 feet over all with a width of 156 feet over all. Originally the width was 146, but this was increased to conform with the locks of the Panama Canal. On the floor inside the caisson the dock will measure 788 feet, while the inside width will be 110 feet, the same as the canal locks. So any vessel that can pass through the canal will be able to enter the new dock. The dock is about seventy-six per cent. completed. The sides and floor will be of concrete, reinforced with granite, giving the greatest possible strength and stability. The original appropriation was \$1,500,000, but owing to the widening \$250,000 was added. At mean high water the dock will have thirty-eight feet of water over the sills. There is ample space nearby for the third dock contemplated by Secretary Meyer.

"In order to make Point Judith Harbor of Refuge all that it should be as a shelter for vessels under stress of weather," says the New York Maritime Register, "an appropriation is needed to provide a landing place within the harbor and for the proper lighting of its entrance. The latter is of especial importance, as vessels making this refuge should not be subject to undue risk. The usefulness of this harbor is greatly nullified by the lack of these requirements which under present conditions make the calling of that locality a harbor of refuge something of a misnomer. Measures looking to the improvement of this harbor should be actively pushed in order that there may be no unreasonable delay in making this important refuge for vessels on that part of the coast less difficult of approach." This is sound advice, and we hope it may be promptly acted upon.

First Lieut. Edward S. Yates, U.S.M.C., has been ordered to appear before an examining board to take an examination for promotion on Jan. 2. There is no vacancy in the rank of captain at present and Lieutenant Yates is to take the examination because he is the senior officer in his rank.

Majors Melville J. Shaw, U.S.M.C., stationed at marine barracks, Portsmouth, N.H., and Thomas C. Treadwell, U.S.M.C., stationed at the Washington Navy Yard, have been ordered to take a special course for field officers at the Army War College. They will report at the college on Jan. 5.

Having completed their course at the Marine Officers' School, navy yard, Norfolk, 2d Lieuts. George W. Martin, Tracy G. Hunter, George K. Shuler and David L. S. Brewster, U.S.M.C., will receive certificates of proficiency on Jan. 10.

## ATHLETIC MEET AT NEWPORT Y.M.C.A.

Army and Navy Y.M.C.A.,

Newport, R.I., Dec. 26, 1911.

The holiday athletic meet held at the Army and Navy Young Men's Christian Association Dec. 23 proved a big success. Teams representing Fort Adams, Fort Greble and the naval training station competed for the "Spaulding Trophy," which was won by the naval training station. The meet was interesting throughout, and no one knew until the last race was run who would walk off with the honors. The score is as follows: Naval training station 33 points, Fort Adams 32 points, Fort Greble 12 points. The events and winners of first were:

Three standing broad jumps, Munsey, Fort Greble, 28 ft. 8 ins. 22-foot rope climb, Jones, Fort Adams, 9 4-5 secs. Running high jump, Johnston, Fort Adams, 4 ft. 11 ins. Shot put, Ruggles, Fort Adams, 38 ft. 6 ins. 220-yard dash, Vincent, naval training station, 30 2-5 secs. 440-yard dash, Vincent, naval training station, 1 min. 6 1-5 secs. 880-yard run, Ott, naval training station, 2 min. 43 secs. One-mile run, Ott, naval training station, 5 min. 30 1-5 secs.

One-mile relay race, 1st, Fort Adams; 2d, naval training station. The relay race was very exciting and the teams just see-sawed for first place until Adams crossed the line first by only a few yards in the lead.

## THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.

Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

## LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The following are movements of ships of the Navy later than those of the same vessels given in our complete Navy table elsewhere in this issue:

Piscataqua, arrived Dec. 26 at Amoy, China.  
Caesar, arrived Dec. 26 at Portsmouth, Wash.  
Solace, sailed Dec. 26 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Boston, Mass.  
Decatur, arrived Dec. 26 at Nanking, China.  
Barry, arrived Dec. 26 at Shanghai, China.  
Nanshan, arrived Dec. 28 at Amoy, China.  
Buffalo, arrived Dec. 26 at Honolulu, H.T.  
Birmingham, sailed Dec. 27 from Newport, R.I., for Hampton Roads, Va.  
Patuxent and Potomac, arrived Dec. 26 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
Aethusa, sailed Dec. 28 from Charleston, S.C., for Port Arthur, Texas.  
Trippe, sailed Dec. 28 from Charleston, S.C., for Newport, R.I.  
Monaghan, Burrows and Patterson, arrived Dec. 28 at Bradford, R.I.  
Mars, Hector and Vulcan, sailed Dec. 27 from Sewall Point, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
Buffalo, sailed Dec. 27 from Honolulu, H.T., for Shanghai, China.  
Bainbridge, arrived Dec. 27 at Shanghai, China.  
New Orleans, sailed Dec. 27 from Shanghai, China, for Yokohama, Japan, en route to Bremerton, Wash.  
Drayton, McCall, Paulding, Roe, Terry, Perkins, Mayrant, Sterett, Walke and Warrington, sailed Dec. 27 from Charleston, S.C., for Norfolk, Va.  
Rhode Island, sailed Dec. 28 from Boston, Mass., for Hampton Roads, Va.  
Rowan, sailed Dec. 28 from Mare Island, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.  
Perkins, arrived at Norfolk Dec. 28.  
Nanshan, sailed from Amoy for Olongapo Dec. 29.  
Solace, arrived at Boston Dec. 29.  
Drayton, Roe, Paulding, McCall, Mayrant and Terry, arrived at New York Dec. 29.  
Warrington, due at Norfolk Friday afternoon, Dec. 29.

## NAVY HEROISM AT BASILAN.

G.O. 138, DEC. 13, 1911, NAVY DEPT.

1. The Department feels the greatest gratification that on the occasion described below the enlisted men of the Navy were found prepared to uphold the best traditions of the Service, and takes pleasure in awarding a medal of honor and a gratuity of one hundred dollars (\$100) each to Jacob Volz, carpenter's mate, third class; Fred Henry McGuire, hospital apprentice; Bolden Reush Harrison, seaman; George Francis Hennechon, machinist's mate, second class, and John Hugh Catherwood, ordinary seaman, for their extraordinary heroism

while operating against outlaws on the Island of Basilan, Philippine Islands, Sept. 24, 1911.

2. The following extract from the report of the Commanding Officer of the U.S.S. Pampanga shows the conspicuous bravery displayed by each individual enlisted man:

"Ensign Hovey left his camp at Tablas at about 3:30 a.m., Sept. 24, 1911, to act in conjunction with Lieut. A. Cody, P.S., in the capture of Mundang. He had with him a Yacan guide, Private Nisperes, 34th Company, P.S., as interpreter, and the following men of his own detachment:

- "J. Volz, carpenter's mate, third class.
- "F. H. McGuire, hospital apprentice.
- "B. R. Harrison, seaman.
- "G. F. Hennechon, machinist's mate, second class.
- "J. H. Catherwood, ordinary seaman.

"At about 6 a.m. on the morning of Sept. 24, 1911, the guide discovered several shacks or nipa houses ahead and near the trail. This was the rancheria of Lapurap. Ensign Hovey went forward with the guide and the scout soldier to reconnoiter, leaving Volz, Catherwood, Harrison, Hennechon, and McGuire on the trail about 300 yards in rear. Ensign Hovey then sent the guide back to bring up ten more men. Harrison and Volz answered this call. In about five minutes Ensign Hovey came back and ordered McGuire and Hennechon and Catherwood to take station within 100 yards of the houses and allow no one to get past them. Ensign Hovey then went up to the houses accompanied by the guide, the scout soldier and Catherwood. Before they reached the houses this party went off the trail into the cogen grass for about fifteen steps as if in search of something. They then retraced their steps and halted in front of the houses. Ensign Hovey had no sooner halted than the Moros opened fire. As soon as the first shot was fired the Moros charged from the cogen grass, from inside the house, and from behind trees. Ensign Hovey emptied his .45 caliber revolver at the attacking Moros. The number of Moros attacking was estimated at from fifteen to twenty.

"Ensign Hovey called for help, and Hennechon, McGuire and Volz and Harrison advanced to the rescue. Hennechon and McGuire arrived on the scene first and found Ensign Hovey, Catherwood and the scout soldier on the ground but still fighting. The guide was killed at the first volley. McGuire emptied his rifle and then sprang in with clubbed rifle. Hennechon raised and after the first shot and also clubbed his rifle, breaking the stock over the head of the nearest Moro, and then drawing his pistol he started in pursuit of one of the fleeing Moros. Harrison and Volz had, meanwhile, arrived on the scene, firing shotgun and rifle as they charged. Harrison, with a double-barreled shotgun, blew off the heads of three of the attacking Moros, and Volz accounted for several more. Our men rallied around the bodies of Ensign Hovey, Catherwood and the scout soldier, and the Moros fled through the high cogen grass. On the arrival of Volz and Harrison on the field McGuire, the hospital apprentice, having fired his last shot, went to Ensign Hovey's assistance to give him first aid.

"The last words of Ensign Hovey were 'Get on the job, McGuire.'

"The hospital apprentice, seeing that Ensign Hovey was dead, went to the assistance of Catherwood and the scout soldier.

"The hospital apprentice had finished rendering first aid to Catherwood when the company of scouts arrived. The sanitary private with the company assisted in caring for the wounded. There were no wounded among the attacking Moros, all on the field being dead.

"The heroism and coolness shown by our men cannot be too highly commended, and should receive recognition from the Department. J. H. Catherwood, ordinary seaman, though severely wounded, did all he could to beat off the Moros attacking Ensign Hovey. F. H. McGuire, hospital apprentice, though wounded himself, gave immediate aid to the wounded, and undoubtedly saved the lives of the scout soldier and Catherwood. The coolness and bravery shown by Hennechon, Volz and Harrison in charging against odds cannot be praised in too strong terms.

"I recommend that Catherwood, McGuire, Volz, Harrison and Hennechon be given a medal of honor. The scout soldier, Private Nisperes, had his right arm shot off above the elbow and was knocked down. He dug the stump of his arm in the ground and kept on firing his rifle. A flag, three guns, and numerous spears and knives were captured from the enemy."

G. v. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

S.O. 118, DEC. 1, 1911, NAVY DEPT.  
Navy Department S.O. 79, dated June 24, 1908, reprinted in Navy Department G.O. 2 of Jan. 2, 1909, is hereby revoked.

G. v. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 133, DEC. 1, 1911, NAVY DEPT.  
1. Announces that as soon as practicable after the receipt of this order, typhoid prophylactic will be administered to all officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, under the age of forty-five years, who have not already received it or who have not already had a well-defined case of typhoid fever. Officers and enlisted men on leave, or on duty where no medical officer is available, will receive the typhoid prophylactic upon their arrival at the first station where this measure is practicable.

2. Typhoid prophylactic will be administered to all recruits under forty-five years of age immediately upon their arrival at a training station, receiving ship, or marine recruit depot. This applies to all men re-enlisting who have not received the prophylactic treatment within two years previously or had a well-defined case of typhoid fever; in case of doubt the prophylactic will be administered.

G.O. 134, DEC. 6, 1911, NAVY DEPT.  
In order that the Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Navigation, may be in a position at all times to properly apprise the ships of the Navy and Merchant Marine regarding dangers to navigation, commanders and commanding officers having information regarding a dangerous obstruction to navigation will forward such information without delay direct to the Hydrographic Office, unless the officer concerned has reason to believe that the matter has been previously reported.

G. v. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 136, DEC. 6, 1911, NAVY DEPT.  
Announces that G.O. 34, of Aug. 6, 1909, is for the guidance of Navy mail clerks only, in handling mail that may possibly contain certain matter subject to United States customs duty and be improperly placed in that mail, and is not to be construed as permitting the mailing of articles liable to customs duty in the international mails. Attention is invited to Par. 11 of G.O. 56, Oct. 29, 1907, which prohibits the circulation in the international mails of articles liable to customs duty.

G.O. 137, DEC. 9, 1911, NAVY DEPT.  
When vessels carrying fuel oil of any kind are in drydock, care is to be taken that no oil be allowed to drain into the dock. Should it be necessary to remove oil from tanks or receptacles on vessels in drydock, such precautions should be taken as will prevent any of the oil reaching solid floor of the dock, or escaping so as to permit the accumulation of explosive vapors in the drydock.

G. v. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 139, DEC. 16, 1911, NAVY DEPT.  
No person belonging to the Navy, or employed under the Navy Department, shall convey or disclose by oral or written communications, publications, or any other means, except as may be required by his official duties, any information whatever concerning the Naval or Military Establishment or forces, or concerning any person, thing, plan, or measure pertaining thereto, or any information that might be of possible assistance to a foreign power, without the express approval of the Navy Department, and all articles containing detailed information concerning the Naval Establishment or forces shall be submitted before publication to the Navy Department, Division of Operations of the Fleet, Office of Naval Intelligence, for scrutiny.

G. v. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 140, DEC. 16, 1911, NAVY DEPT.  
Relates to entering of the ration record in the columns of the payroll.

G.O. 141, DEC. 16, 1911, NAVY DEPT.  
Directs that the health record of every officer shall be placed in the custody of the medical officer of the ship or station to which he is attached, and it shall be the duty of the medical officer to keep such record complete and to forward it through official channels to the ship or station to



which the officer may be transferred. Instructions relative to this are given.

G.O. 142, DEC. 23, 1911, NAVY DEPT.  
The U.S.S. Pensacola is hereby stricken from the Navy Register.

BEEKMAN WINTHROP,  
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

#### THE NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 22.—Comdr. C. B. McVay detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Feb. 20, 1912; to duty U.S. Asiatic Fleet as chief of staff.

Ensign J. James detached duty Minnesota and granted sick leave two months.

Surg. M. K. Johnson detached duty Tennessee; to home and wait orders.

Surg. D. N. Carpenter detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty Kansas.

P.A. Surg. C. K. Winn detached duty Mississippi; to duty Dixie.

P.A. Surg. W. G. Steadman detached duty Dixie; to duty Kansas.

P.A. Surg. W. L. Mann detached duty Hannibal, Jan. 4, 1912; to naval hospital, Boston, Mass., for treatment.

P.A. Surg. A. H. Robnett detached duty Missouri; to duty Culgoa.

P.A. Surg. R. E. Stoops detached duty Culgoa; to home and wait orders.

P.A. Surg. W. N. McDonnell detached duty Kansas; to duty Tennessee.

Asst. Surg. D. V. Stuart detached duty Idaho; to duty Hannibal.

Civil Engr. J. S. Shultz detached duty Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., and sick leave extended six months.

Gun. A. Langfield detached duty Washington; to home and wait orders.

Gun. J. C. O'Meara detached duty Raleigh; to temporary duty Independence.

Gun. G. D. Stillson detached duty Georgia; to home and wait orders.

Chief Mach. A. T. Percival detached duty Raleigh; to temporary duty Independence.

DEC. 23.—Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Dinger detached duty Nebraska; to duty North Carolina, Jan. 3, 1912.

Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Kavanaugh detached duty Mississippi, Dec. 29, 1911; to duty Connecticut as first lieutenant, Jan. 1, 1912.

Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Sticht detached duty North Carolina; to duty Washington as executive.

Lieut. A. P. Fairfield detached duty Birmingham; to duty Nebraska as first lieutenant.

Lieut. B. Barnette detached duty Rhode Island; to duty Birmingham as navigator.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. B. Goldman to duty Dixie as navigator, Jan. 1, 1912.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. G. Fuller detached duty Nebraska; to duty Rhode Island.

Ensign A. A. Corwin to duty Minnesota, Dec. 30, 1911.

Ensign M. A. Leahy detached duty Marietta; to duty Nashville.

Ensign W. B. Cothran detached duty Nashville; to duty Rhode Island.

P.A. Surg. R. I. Longabaugh detached duty Navy Recruiting Station, Des Moines, Iowa; to duty naval hospital, New York, N.Y.

Asst. Surg. J. B. Pollard detached duty naval hospital, New York, N.Y.; to duty Navy Recruiting Station, Des Moines, Iowa.

Chief Bttn. J. E. Cartwright detached duty Wabash, Jan. 2, 1912; to duty Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

Chief Carp. R. H. Lake detached duty navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to duty connection fitting out Wyoming, and duty on board when placed in commission.

Paymaster Clerk E. K. Von Pressig appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy; duty as clerk to the general storekeeper, navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Paymaster Clerk J. H. Drake appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy; duty connection settlement of accounts general storekeeper, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Paymaster Clerk W. R. Pattison appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy; duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

DEC. 24.—SUNDAY.

DEC. 25.—CHRISTMAS.

DEC. 26.—Lieut. (J.G.) H. B. Kelly to duty North Carolina, Jan. 2, 1912.

Ensign R. P. Emrich to duty Minnesota, Dec. 31, 1911.

Ensign F. S. Carter detached duty Salem; to duty Birmingham.

Ensign E. S. R. Brandt detached duty Mississippi; to duty Idaho.

Ensign R. C. Parker detached duty Chester; to duty Vermont.

Ensign W. H. Stiles detached duty New Hampshire; to duty Panther.

Chief Mach. J. P. Richter detached duty Salem; to duty Birmingham.

DEC. 27.—NO ORDERS.

DEC. 28.—Comdr. P. Andrews detached as aid to Secretary of Navy, Jan. 1, 1912; to duty as Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

Comdr. R. R. Belknap to duty as assistant to Bureau of Navigation.

Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Wurtsbaugh detached duty South Dakota, Feb. 15, 1912; to duty as aid on staff commander-in-chief U.S. Asiatic Fleet.

Lieut. Comdr. O. G. Murfin detached duty North Dakota, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Kavanaugh orders of Dec. 23, 1911, modified; detached duty Mississippi, to duty Louisiana as first lieutenant.

Lieut. Comdr. L. C. Palmer detached duty director of target practice and engineering competitions, to duty as aid to Secretary of Navy, Jan. 1, 1912.

Lieut. Comdr. T. T. Craven detached duty connection general board, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., to duty as director of target practice and engineering competitions, Jan. 1, 1912.

Lieut. W. E. Hall commissioned a lieutenant in Navy from Oct. 26, 1911.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. P. Page detached temporary duty Navy Department, Washington, D.C., Jan. 1, 1912; to duty as aid on staff commander-in-chief U.S. Asiatic Fleet.

Ensign H. E. Spencer detached duty Idaho, and granted leave three months.

Ensign G. Logan when discharged treatment naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., to home and wait orders.

Ensign F. T. Stevenson detached duty Delaware; to home and resignation as an ensign accepted, to take effect Dec. 31, 1911.

Ensign H. D. F. Burdick detached duty Salem; to duty Rhode Island.

Mdsn. F. Bradley detached duty Montgomery and will wait orders.

Pay Insp. G. G. Seibels to duty as fleet paymaster, U.S. Pacific Fleet, on board California, Jan. 15, 1912.

Pay Insp. T. H. Hicks detached duty as fleet paymaster, U.S. Pacific Fleet, on board California, Jan. 15, 1912; to home, settle accounts and wait orders.

Chief Gun. R. E. Cox detached duty Delaware and will continue treatment naval hospital, New York, N.Y.

Gun. A. B. Dorsey detached duty Iowa, Dec. 31, 1911; to duty Delaware, Jan. 1, 1912.

Paymaster Clerk H. Mack appointment as paymaster's clerk in the Navy revoked.

Paymaster Clerk L. R. Corbin appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy; duty assisting the settlement of accounts paymaster of yard, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Cable from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, dated Shanghai, Dec. 28, 1911.

Ensign R. O. Baush detached duty Saratoga, to duty Samar.

Ensign H. H. Forgas detached duty Samar, to duty Saratoga.

Chief Bttn. A. T. Webb detached duty Albany, to duty New Orleans.

Mach. H. McDonald detached duty Albany, to duty New Orleans.

Bttn. J. C. Lindberg to duty Albany.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

DEC. 21.—Capt. F. M. Eslick, retired, placed on retired list from Dec. 18, 1911; detached Marine Barracks, navy yard, Washington, and ordered to his home.

First Lieut. C. S. McReynolds twenty days' extension of leave.

Second Lieut. E. A. Perkins qualified for promotion.

DEC. 22.—Capt. J. R. Horton, A.Q.M., ten days' leave.

DEC. 26.—Major H. C. Reisinger, A.P.M., one month's extension of leave.

Capt. P. S. Brown two months' sick leave.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

DEC. 22.—Second Lieut. F. A. Nichols granted ten days' extension of sick leave, commencing Dec. 20, 1911.

DEC. 26.—First Lieut. P. W. Louriat granted five days' leave.

DEC. 27.—First Lieut. of Engrs. W. C. Myers placed on waiting orders as of Jan. 1, 1912. To proceed on Jan. 4, to Port Townsend, Wash., for duty on the Thetis.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. R. B. Adams detached from the Tybee upon relief and ordered to the Yamacraw.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. L. J. Ker detached from the Yamacraw and ordered to the Tybee.

First Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd relieved from temporary duty on the Wissahickon, and ordered to resume duty on the Guthrie.

DEC. 28.—First Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright detached from the Yamacraw upon relief and ordered to the Wissahickon.

First Lieut. of Engrs. H. W. Spear detached from the Wissahickon.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE NOTES.

The schooner Charles J. Dumas was ashore at Pea Island Life-saving Station Dec. 27. The revenue cutter Onondaga went to the assistance of the schooner and found it in bad condition.

The steamer Coamo reported that on Dec. 24 she passed in Lat. 35-54 N., Long. 72-12 W., a large derelict which appeared to be the hull of a three-masted schooner painted lead color, masts and rigging gone. The Mohawk sailed in search of the derelict on Dec. 27.

The northwest gale hurried the four-masted schooner Mary Adelaide Randall on the ledge off the west side of Block Island at 4 a.m. Dec. 28, and the schooner filled so rapidly that the crew was driven to the cross-trees. The wind was blowing sixty miles an hour when the schooner struck. Later her crew of ten men was rescued by the Block Island life-saving crew after repeated and heroic efforts. The revenue cutter Acushnet went in search of this derelict, but as no further assistance was necessary she returned to Woods Hole, Mass.

The revenue cutter Windom reports under date of Dec. 23 that on the night of Dec. 15 she went in search of two barges reported lost by the tug Charles Clarke, off Trinity Shoal, 150 miles east of Galveston. Barge No. 1 was finally located and found in bad condition, leaking badly. It was decided that it was useless to attempt to find barge No. 2 unless she was reported by a passing vessel as she had no top hamper, even her pilot house having probably been swept off, as was the case with barge No. 1, so that she could be seen only a short distance.

#### VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley, Wood's Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. H. Brown, San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. G. M. Daniels, Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. G. C. Carmine, Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—2d Lieut. R. R. Waesche, Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger, San Francisco, Cal.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley, At New York.

COLFAX—Station ship, Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson, New Orleans, La.

FORWARD—Capt. A. L. Gamble, At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. Henry Ulk, jr., San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram, Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd, Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. Henry Ulk, jr., San Francisco.

HUDSON—Master's Mate A. A. Bradley, At New York.

ITASCA—Capt. J. G. Berry, Wilmington, N.C.

MACULLOCH—Capt. J. L. Sill, Mare Island Navy Yard.

MCKINAC—Lieut. W. J. Wheeler, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—Lieut. H. G. Fisher, New York.

MANNING—Capt. K. W. Perry, Astoria, Ore.

MOHAWK—Capt. F. S. Van Bockereck, Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. F. J. Haake, Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte, Norfolk, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. H. M. Broadbent, Newbern, N.C.

RUSH—1st Lieut. B. M. Chiswell, Juneau, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Depot Revenue Cutter Service, South Baltimore, out of commission.

SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston, Tompkinsville, N.Y.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. H. H. Wolf, Neah Bay, Wash.

TAHOMA—Capt. W. W. Joyner, Seattle, Wash.

THETIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran, Seattle, Wash.

TUNICAMUNGA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell, Milwaukee, Wis.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. C. W. Cairner, Galveston, Texas.

WINNIMMET—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. F. X. Bowen, Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. S. M. Landrey, At Gulfport, Miss.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. W. Spear, Philadelphia, Pa.

YAMACRAW—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, Jr., Eastport, Me.

YACRAW—Capt. H. B. West, Savannah, Ga.

#### FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Dec. 27, 1911.

Capt. and Mrs. William Cornell were hosts at a prettily appointed dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Supple, Capt. and Mrs. Cavanaugh, Lieut. and Mrs. King, Mrs. McLeod and Dr. Sheep. Friday afternoon Miss Gale entertained at a jolly sewing party, when her guests were Messdames Fleming, Barker, Holcomb, King, Cavanaugh, Stevens, Miss Stevens and Miss McGuffey. Capt. and Mrs. Henry Parker were hosts at an enjoyable bridge Wednesday evening. Prizes were won by Miss McGuffey and Mrs. Holcomb. Dainty and appetizing refreshments were served to their guests, Capt. and Mrs. Cavanaugh, Capt. and Mrs. Cornell, Capt. and Mrs. Luhn, Capt. and Mrs. Holcomb, Miss McGuffey and Lieutenant Hartwell.

Thursday afternoon Mrs. Siner was hostess at an enjoyable bridge. A pretty work basket was won by Mrs. Wilson. Miss McGuffey won the second, a silver hatpin. The guests included Messdames Mayo, Stotsenberg, McCloud, Wilson, Holcomb, Cavanaugh, Cornell, Parker, Müller, Luhn, Miss McGuffey and Miss Gale. Saturday evening Captain Oden and Dr. Sheep were hosts at a jolly bowling party. After the games refreshments were served at Captain Oden's quarters. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Supple, Mrs. McLeod, Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Miss McGuffey, Miss Stevens, Miss Gale and Lieutenant Huston.

Lieut. James Huston entertained a jolly bowling party Tuesday evening. Refreshments were served after the games. His guests were Capt. and Mrs. Cornell, Miss McGuffey, Miss Gale and Lieutenant Hartwell. Mrs. McLeod left the garrison Tuesday for her home in New York, after a pleasant visit with Capt. and Mrs. Supple. Captain Wallace and Lieutenant Dilworth and Madame Dilworth returned to the garrison Wednesday after an absence of four months. Mrs. Van Deusen returned to the post Monday. Mr. Thomas Hay and Ned and Dick Hay are spending the holidays with their parents, Major and Mrs. Hay.

Capt. and Mrs. Godson and son left Wednesday for an extended leave. Lieutenant Terrell returned to the Walter Reed Hospital for examination, and will return to the post shortly. Cadet Edward Cress and Cadet Jones spent the holidays with Major and Mrs. Cress, returning to West Point Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. Cavanaugh entertained at a lovely anniversary dinner Wednesday, when their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Luhn, Lieut. and Mrs. Müller, Capt. and Mrs. Cornell, Captain Oden and Miss Marsh.

Wednesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Cornell entertained at a prettily appointed dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Holcomb, Lieut. and Mrs. Mayo, Mrs. Stotsenberg and Lieutenant Huston. Friday afternoon Mrs. Holcomb was hostess at a most enjoyable bridge, given in honor of Mrs. Hay. The first prize, a silver salad fork, was won by Mrs. Van Deusen.

The guest prize was silk stockings and the consolation, cards. The guests included Messdames Castleman, Cornell, Edwards, Siner, Wilson, King, Cavanaugh, Müller, Parker, Phillips, Luhn, Fleming, Hay, McMurdo, Miss Marsh and Miss Gale.

Miss Marsh is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Cavanaugh. Colonel Jones left Wednesday on a two months' leave. Mrs. Grierson, Miss Grierson and family returned to the post Friday after an extended visit in California. Lieut. Robert Blaine left Tuesday on leave and will join Mrs. Blaine in Iowa. Mrs. Russell Mayo is a patient in the Mary Fletcher Hospital in Burlington, where she recently underwent an operation for appendicitis. Lieut. and Mrs. Butler are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter Dec. 24. Capt. and Mrs. Holcomb left the garrison Wednesday for Ohio.

Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Fleming were hosts at an enjoyable dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Luhn and Lieut. and Mrs. Müller. There were a great many Christmas Eve dinners in the post Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Cornell had as their guests Capt. and Mrs. Luhn, Miss Stevens, Miss McGuffey, Lieutenants Van Deusen and Richard. Capt. and Mrs. Cavanaugh had as their guests the same evening Miss Gale, Miss Marsh, Doctor Sheep and Lieutenant O'Donnell. Lieut. and Mrs. Addis entertained Doctor Sheep, Captain Oden and Lieutenant O'Donnell at noon.

Santa Claus made his annual visit to the children of this post Sunday evening in the hoproom. A tree of mammoth proportions, wonderfully decorated and laden with beautiful presents, stood on the stage. As each child's name was called "Santa" presented it with a toy and a useful present. There were also candies and cakes for the children and the band played while the presents were being distributed.

Christmas morning dawned bright and clear and not a flake of snow to be seen. This is quite a novel experience in this state, as the previous Christmases have been "white ones" for many years. At 11:30 Colonel Gale, accompanied by the officers and ladies of the post, began the visiting of the troops to see their Christmas decorations. It is a difficult task to attempt to describe one troop without mentioning them all. The decorations showed a great deal of work and artistic taste and the tables were laden with the choicest produce of the markets.

Between the hours of ten and eleven in the morning Lieut. and Mrs. Dilworth were "at home" to many of their friends. Major and Mrs. Wilson were the hosts at a jolly eggnog party from one until two. Mrs. Fleming served eggnog and Mrs. Siner assisted in dispensing other refreshments. Col. and Miss Gale were the hosts at a lovely Christmas reception Monday afternoon. The house was beautifully decorated. Mrs. Fleming presided over the punch bowl and Miss McGuffey and Miss Grierson assisted the hostess in serving.

Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards were the hosts at a lovely Christmas dinner. The table was attractively decorated and a small Christmas tree bearing gifts for the guests was in the center of the table. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. King, Capt. and Mrs. Supple, Capt. and Mrs. Cornell and Lieutenant Hartwell. Capt. and Mrs. Parker were also hosts at a most attractive Christmas dinner. A large snowball having smaller balls suspended from it hung above the table. After dinner the guests each pulled the smaller balls, showering Christmas gifts upon the table. The guests were Col. and Miss Gale, Capt. and Mrs. Luhn, Miss McGuffey, Miss Stevens, Major Paxton and Captain Oden. Christmas evening Capt. and Mrs. Luhn were hosts at a beautiful dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Cavanaugh, Lieut. and Mrs. Müller, Miss Marsh and Lieutenant Whiting.

The Christmas hop was held Tuesday evening. Many guests from town attended. A delicious supper was served about eleven. Major Paxton was host at a charming dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Luhn, Miss McGuffey, Miss Stevens, Major Paxton and Captain Oden. Christmas evening Capt. and Mrs. Luhn were hosts at a beautiful dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Cavanaugh, Lieut. and Mrs. Müller, Miss Marsh and Lieutenant Whiting.

#### FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, Okla., Dec. 26, 1911.

Lieut. and Mrs. Fred A. Prince gave a farewell dinner for Mrs. George Bell on Saturday. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. William S. Wood and Col. Granger Adams. Mrs. George Bell left on Monday to join her husband, who is stationed at San Francisco. Mrs. Bell has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Wood, for several weeks.

Miss Marjorie Hinds, daughter of Col. Ernest Hinds, arrived here Wednesday from St. Louis, where she has been attending school at Bishop Robinson's Hall. Miss Hinds will be here during the holidays. Miss Julie Goode, daughter of Major George W. Goode, returned home on Wednesday for the Christmas holidays. Miss Goode has been at school at Visitation Convent in St. Louis.

Lieut. and Mrs. Roger S. Parrott were hosts at a charming dinner on Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. John B. W. Corey, Capt. and Mrs. George M. Apple, Mrs. Nelson and Col. Granger Adams. Mrs. Granger W. Goode entertained the young people of the post on Thursday evening. Many very enjoyable games were played, after which a charming dinner supper was served. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Corey, Lieut. and Mrs. Parrott, the Misses Starbird, Hinds and Osborne, Lieutenants Martin, Maul and Capron.

Capt. and Mrs. Beverly F. Browne arrived here on Saturday from Fort Riley, Kas., for station. Mrs. Browne is the daughter of Col. Granger Adams. Lieuts. John C. Maul, Louis R. Dougherty and John E. Hatch are absent on Christmas leave.

Chaplain Murphy gave a Christmas tree entertainment at the post gymnasium on Sunday afternoon for all the children and enlisted men of the post. The tree was prettily decorated and the distribution of the gifts by Santa Claus was very liberal. Several pretty selections were played by the 5th Artillery band. Chaplain Murphy held midnight mass at the chapel in the old post.

Capt. and Mrs. Dan T. Moore entertained at dinner on Christmas Eve; the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Stone, Capt. and Mrs. Corey, Lieut. and Mrs. Pennell, Lieut. and Mrs. Parrott. The guests presented each other with toys which caused a great deal of fun and amusement. Lieut. and Mrs. Parrott were host and hostess at a Christmas dinner, Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph M. Pennell, Miss Goode and Lieut. Truby C. Martin. Major and Mrs. Chandler P. Robbins on Christmas afternoon had a Christmas tree for their son, Master Du Robbins, to which all the officers' children were invited. Capt. and Mrs. Corey entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Prince, Miss Julie Goode and Lieut. Truby Martin at dinner on Christmas night. At a Christmas dinner on Monday evening Lieut. and Mrs. John A. Crane entertained Miss Starbird, Lieutenants Capron and Oliphant.

#### FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Dec. 27, 1911.

Miss Gooch, who was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Foster for several weeks, has returned to her home in Kentucky. Mrs. F. O. Johnson entertained at bridge last Thursday for her sister, Miss Howard. The hop on Saturday was very popular, many people from Washington bringing friends home for the holidays.

Saturday afternoon at three o'clock an entertainment and Christmas tree celebration took place in the gymnasium—Santa Claus remembered all the children in the post. Miss Garrard entertained informally at tea Friday. Miss Isabelle Crosby from the Soldiers' Home was Miss Garrard's guest for the hop.

Christmas Day was very warm here and except for the eggnog party at the club and a few informal dinners was very quiet. Col. and Mrs. Garrard served eggnog during the day. Lieutenant Hopkins spent Christmas with his family in Maryland. Lieutenant Patten went to Boston for Christmas, returning yesterday with Mrs. Patten and their small daughter.

To-morrow afternoon an exhibition drill will be given for the members of the Association of the Advancement of Sciences, and on Friday the usual drill will be given. Lieut. and Mrs. Downer are in Cincinnati visiting Mrs. Downer's family. Lieutenant Downer has a two weeks' leave. Lieut. and Mrs. Tate spent Christmas at Mrs. Tate's home in Hampton, Va. Lieut. and Mrs. Shepherd, have Mrs. Shepherd's brother, Mr. McMiner, as their guest. Major and Mrs. Foltz spent Christmas at Mrs. Foltz's home in Pennsylvania. The second annual hop will be given on Jan. 4. The informal hop scheduled for Jan. 13 will be given Jan. 13.



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## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Dec. 26, 1911.

There has been a lull in the usual round of dinners and card parties, for the approach of Santa Claus means a tremendous amount of work and preparation for everybody. A number of people are away for the holidays, also.

The annual dinner of the West Point Army Mess took place on Wednesday, Dec. 20, and was attended by almost all the officers of the garrison. Major Gen. T. H. Barry acted as toastmaster, and in his happiest vein kept the guests in a merry mood all the evening. The toast to the Military Academy was responded to by Lieut. Col. W. A. Bethel, professor of law, who gave an interesting account of the early struggles of the Academy to obtain appropriations from Congress for the completion of the riding hall in 1832. He was followed by Capt. J. A. Ryan, associate professor of modern languages, who responded to the toast "The Army." Captain Ryan dwelt upon the training given by the Army to both officers and enlisted men, their respect for law and justice as administered in the Army in comparison with civil life, and the moral and physical support which the Army gives to the country at large. Lieut. Philip Mathews, C.A.C., after much competition won the honor of responding to the toast "The Ladies," and he acquitted himself in a very able manner. Col. Samuel E. Tillman and Capt. Henry Metcalfe, retired, were guests at the dinner and Captain Metcalfe gave the officers a very interesting discourse upon his experience in and out of the Army and of the spirit of West Point in its graduates. The dinner was concluded with songs, speeches and recitations and it was voted one of the most enjoyable ever held here.

Mrs. Gordon had the Friday Auction Bridge meet with her, the prizes being won by Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Dunwoody. All the card clubs have taken a week's vacation and will not hold meetings again until after New Year's. Mrs. Ryan entertained the Reading Club on Thursday, reading a paper on the fascinating subject "The Druids." She told the club about the ruins of Druid altars near her home in Ireland. The club takes two weeks' vacation. A dinner was given on Thursday by Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs for Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara and Lieutenant Riley. Lieut. and Mrs. Spaulding gave a tea on Saturday afternoon for the cadets of Lieutenant Spaulding's sections in the Department of French.

Many cadets are away on Christmas leave for the holidays, which began on Dec. 24. Academic work will be resumed on Jan. 2, 1912.

Santa Claus visited the post on Saturday afternoon, Mrs. Sladen having invited him to be present at a beautiful party given for her children, Elizabeth and Fred. It was an ideal Christmas entertainment, the little children having gathered around as quiet as mice when somebody whispered that Santa Claus was on the way. The jingle of sleigh bells was soon heard and in a moment Santa Claus, his very self, was being helped in the side door, for his pack was so well-laden he could hardly walk. He patted heads and shook trembling little hands in the most cordial way and seemed to know every child by name. His pack held lovely presents, which were soon distributed. The good saint was very sorry that his reindeer could not come, but they found it impossible to drag the sleigh on the bare ground and so he had been forced to leave them behind. A big toy chimney held dangling ribbons by which each child pulled out still more toys. The rooms were beautifully trimmed, and of course the large tree was the center of attraction. A number of big people came because they really could not keep away, and they thought they were enjoying themselves as much as the children did, although that would be impossible. Among the people who watched the party and wished they were aged about six were Gen. and Mrs. Barry, Capt. and Mrs. Jewett, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Capt. and Mrs. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs, Lieut. and Mrs. Spaulding, Lieut. and Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Parker, Mr. Travers. The chaplain was there also, but it was a shame that he did not get there in time to see Santa Claus and so missed the best part of it. The children were quite sorry for him. Some of the children who had the time of their lives were the three little Bethel sisters, Richard Parker, Marian and Jean Darrah, Bill Gordon Bartlett, Elsie and Mary Stuart, Stephen Spaulding, Consuelo and Manolo Asensio, George and Scott Riggs, Rhoda and Ethel Guttmerson, Helen and Fanny Herr, Guy and Roger Holt, Easton Hodges, Helen Youngberg and Jeanie Lou Williams.

Lieut. and Mrs. Anderson entertained at dinner on Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Thomson, Miss Fieberger, Miss Barry, Captain Pettis and Lieutenant Bryden. The table was prettily decorated in Christmas red and green. On Christmas morning Guy Carleton Glassford showed some of his small friends his tree and toys. His grandparents, Major and Mrs. Guy Carleton, and their daughter, Miss Nell Carleton, are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Glassford for the Christmas holidays. Mrs. Lee, mother of Mrs. Baer, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Baer. Among the people who are away for the holidays are Col. and Mrs. Robinson, at their country place in Winjima, Va.; Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury, who are in Massachusetts; Lieutenant Curry, who is at Plattsburg Barracks; Lieutenant Loustalot, on leave in Louisiana; and Lieut. and Mrs. Zell and Lieutenant Campbell, who are in Maryland. Mrs. Fossdick, mother of Mrs. Riggs, is starting for Louisville on Wednesday, after a short stay since she returned from Europe.

Col. and Mrs. Gordon had a Christmas tree for their small grandson before his parents, Lieut. and Mrs. G. G. Bartlett, went to New York to finish the holidays with Lieutenant Bartlett's family. On Christmas morning before the service in the cadet chapel some of the musicians of the Academy band took station in the chapel tower and played the old Christmas anthems as all know and love. It was wonderfully effective. At the service Mr. Mayer, the organist, gave some well chosen selections. The decorations at the Christmas Eve hop were the usual attractive combination of red and green; the large tree in the center of the ballroom was surrounded by a shining snow carpet. Mrs. Herr received with Cadet Hyatt. The hop was small on account of the large number of cadets on leave.

On Saturday morning the Hon. Herbert Knox Smith, U.S. Commissioner of Corporations, lectured to the members of the Fourth Class on "Corporations and the Government." Mr. Smith was entertained at luncheon afterward by Col. and Mrs. Holt. The other guests being Col. and Mrs. Bethel and Lieutenant Chilton. Miss Frances Bradley, of Fort Leavenworth, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Sladen. Miss Constance Weller, of Newburgh, was Mrs. Bethel's guest for the hop and over Christmas. Mrs. Keefe is away visiting Miss Kathleen Baillie, of Tacoma.

On Christmas Day Col. and Mrs. Gordon's dinner guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. J. C. Murphy and Lieut. and Mrs. G. G. Bartlett. On Christmas afternoon Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond gave a large reception. The house was attractively trimmed with the laurels and wreaths and a Christmas tree occupied a prominent place. Mrs. J. C. Murphy

assisted Mrs. Hammond, her sister, in receiving. Mrs. Newell served eggnog and Mrs. G. G. Bartlett the punch. Among those who were there were Gen. and Mrs. Barry, Miss Barry, Col. and Mrs. Fieberger, Miss Fieberger, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Colonel Echols, Col. and Mrs. Sladen, Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Major and Mrs. Clayton, Capt. and Mrs. Darrah, Capt. and Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Youngberg, Capt. and Mrs. Newell, Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Morey, Capt. and Mrs. Fiske, Capt. and Mrs. Baer, Lieut. and Mrs. Geoffrey Bartlett, Lieut. and Mrs. Jarman, Lieut. and Mrs. G. G. Bartlett, Lieut. and Mrs. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Morrow, Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan, Lieut. and Mrs. Greene. Last Monday Lieutenant Anderson went to New York to give a lecture on "Military Engineering" to the officers of the 22d Regiment of Engineers, N.Y. National Guard.

The hotel has reopened and a number of guests, mostly relatives of cadets, are there during the holidays. Many cadets dined there on Christmas Day with their families, while others were the guests of officers. Among those at the hotel are Mrs. and Miss Maxwell, Mrs. Eberts, Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. and Miss Hall, of Washington, Mrs. Byrne, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Genahl, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Waldron and daughter, Col. and Mrs. Cronkrite, Mrs. Hibbs and son, Miss Dobson, Col. and Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Graves and Mrs. Craig.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 28, 1911.

The midshipmen were out in force on Christmas Day, enjoying their holiday. The usual grand parade of all the corps on Christmas morning before breakfast was omitted because so many of the First Classmen were out of the city on leave; but a "ragtime" formation was allowed by the authorities to be held at breakfast in lieu of the usual one. At this function the Fourth Classmen were made the officers of the brigade and commanded the other members of the corps. The Second Classmen, as so many of the First were on leave, had to stand the brunt of the reverse order of things and take meekly the reprimands in semi-official style that the plebes gave them, after the manner the upper class midshipmen officers give when in actual and regular formation. The Navy officers stood around and enjoyed the sudden bravery of the usually very meek plebes. The "plebe" who acted as cadet commander of the brigade had stuffed a pillow under his uniform jacket, which gave him a distended appearance of military pomp and circumstance. This is the only day in the year that a plebe rates a First Classman. The Christmas holidays ended with study hours at 7:30 that evening.

Great interest is manifested by the corps of midshipmen in the fate of the bill that proposes to make them ensigns at graduation. They are in constant touch with their Congressmen on the situation.

The little ones of the Naval Academy, sons and daughters of Navy officers resident in the Academy and in Annapolis, were guests at a Santa Claus entertainment given at her residence by Mrs. J. H. Gibbons, wife of Captain Gibbons. A great tree had been set up, with elaborate decorations of Christmas boxes, bonbons, stockings, fruits and other suitable presents. Near the tree was Santa Claus, who distributed the gifts. Members of the Naval Academy band furnished the music. Comdr. C. B. McVay, U.S.N., senior assistant to the commandant of midshipmen, has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the U.S. Asiatic Fleet. Lieut. Logan Cresap, U.S.N., spent Christmas in Annapolis with his mother. Mr. George R. Nelson, of Fargo, N.D., father of Mdsn. N. J. Nelson, has been here on a visit with his family. They will spend the winter in Annapolis. Judge and Mrs. Gaither, of Baltimore, spent the week-end here with their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. J. C. Townsend, U.S.N., and Mrs. Townsend.

The officers and midshipmen of the Naval Academy and their friends enjoyed this week an informal hop every afternoon. The dances were held in the auditorium of the mathematical building between four and six, and were possible during the holidays as there are no practical drills. The Academy band furnished the music. Mrs. McCormick, wife of Med. Insp. A. M. D. McCormick, assisted by Comdr. L. M. Nulton, received at the officers' hop on Saturday night. Mrs. George J. Meyers, wife of Lieutenant Meyers, gave a large reception on Saturday afternoon in honor of Miss Puleston, of Florida, her guest. About two hundred invitations had been sent out. Mrs. Meyers was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Enalls Wagman, Miss Lucy Sasser, of Marlborough, Md., Miss Ruth Powie, of Washington, Mrs. Douglas Thomas, of Baltimore, and Miss Katie Marbury, of Baltimore. Assisting in the dining room were Mrs. Reese, Mrs. Heiner, wife of Surgeon Heiner, Mrs. Ruby, wife of Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Ruby, Mrs. D. P. Morrison, wife of Instructor Morrison, and Mrs. Parker. Mrs. Snyder and Miss Louise Munroe served punch.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Harris Laning were the guests this week of Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Van Ness, of Baltimore. Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. L. M. Atkins, U.S.N., of Philadelphia, are visiting Mrs. Atkins's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nevett Steele, Murray Hill. Lieut. and Mrs. Cygon, U.S.A., who have been visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Armstrong, on Murray Hill, have returned to Fort Monroe. Miss Beatrice Armstrong is spending the Christmas holidays with her sister, Mrs. J. P. Cygon, at Fort Monroe. Miss Powers, of Idaho, is visiting her brother, Mdsn. F. D. Powers, of the Third Class.

The midshipmen who attend the First Baptist Church here have presented the minister of that church, Rev. Thomas C. Bird, and Mrs. Bird, with two handsome pieces of cut glass, as a Christmas reminder.

The basketball team of the Naval Academy will play Yale here on Saturday.

## NAVAL ACADEMY REGISTER, 1911-1912.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 21, 1911.

The Annual Register of the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., for the Sixty-Seventh Year, 1911-1912, has, under the date of Oct. 1, 1911, just come from the Government Printing Office. The Register contains a historical sketch of the Academy, a list of the Superintendents, the names of the Board of Visitors, the academic calendar, calendar of 1911-12; officers of the U.S. Naval Academy, the Academic Board; the cadet officers of the Brigade of Midshipmen; the practice cruise of the summer of 1911; midshipmen performing required service afloat; the classes of midshipmen, Oct. 1, 1911, with relative standing for the last academic year; the names of the midshipmen of the Fourth Class at the beginning of the academic year, 1911-12; numerical summary; appointments, deaths, resignations, etc.; merit roll of midshipmen; regulations for the admission of candidates; assignment of

time of the midshipmen; program of recitations; course of instruction; table of coefficients (final examination and academic course); course of practical instruction; summary of practical instruction; routine exercise, Fourth Class, summer of 1911; Class 1871 prize; prizes, medals, etc., presented in 1910-11; athletics; alphabetical list of officers (naval and civil); alphabetical list of midshipmen. The book comprises 213 pages.

The Academy has had, including the present incumbent, Capt. John H. Gibbons, U.S.N., twenty-two Superintendents. The first was Comdr. Franklin Buchanan, who commanded later the Merrimack in the fight with the Monitor. There are 125 officers, professors and instructors, inclusive of the Medical Inspector, connected with the Academic Staff, and seventy-eight officers, inclusive of the classes in the post-graduate course in the School of Engineering, officers at the Marine Barracks, and the library staff, attached to the Naval Academy also.

The departments of the Academy are: Discipline—Comdr. G. W. Logan, with eleven assistants. Physical Training—Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning, with five assistants. Seamanship—Comdr. B. F. Hutchinson, with seven instructors; there is one vacancy in this department. Ordnance and Gunnery—Comdr. L. M. Nulton, with ten instructors. Navigation—Comdr. G. R. Marvell; eleven instructors, three vacancies. Marine Engineering and Naval Construction—Lieut. Comdr. A. V. Hays; twenty instructors, five vacancies. Mathematics and Mechanics—Prof. S. J. Brown; thirteen instructors. Physics and Chemistry and Electrical Engineering—Prof. N. M. Terry and Comdr. H. H. Christy; eleven instructors, two vacancies. English—Comdr. E. H. Durell; nine instructors, three vacancies. Modern Languages—Lieut. Comdr. S. V. Graham; ten instructors. Naval Hygiene and Physiology—Med. Insp. A. M. D. McCormick, Asst. Surg. J. A. Murphy. At the beginning of the academic year, Oct. 1, 1911, there were the following midshipmen at the Naval Academy: First Class, 159; Second Class, 155; Third Class, 174; Fourth Class, 244; total, 732.

## FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Dec. 27, 1911.

Children and holly thrive on this windy and fog enshrouded peninsula of Sandy Hook, as was evident by over 100 happy faces watching for Santa Claus (our genial quartermaster, Lieutenant McCleary), who crawled out from the old-fashioned fireplace in the gymnasium, with its motto-inscribed mantel, "I cannot cheer the heart if it be cold," lighted with candles of the old homestead and fragrant red flowers upon it, and began to take off from a glorious Christmas tree the many well selected gifts from its brightly gleaming boughs. The "line, rank and file," with a score or more of infants in arms, filled the hall, and our ever cordial Chaplain Headley made a few appropriate introductory remarks, then the children, who had been taught by Mrs. Headley, sang a Christmas song. After the close of the exercises "Little Corporal" Hess, in uniform, son of Quartermaster Sergeant Hess, headed the merry throng while a flashlight picture was taken. Too much praise and thanks cannot be given the Headleys for their untiring efforts which made our Christmas entertainment so enjoyable, for "From Washburnville" to "Cherry's Ranch." The eager children came, while each received his Christmas gift when Santa called his name.

Little Bettie Mason celebrated her sixth birthday Dec. 21 with a Christmas tea party for her little friends in the post. At one of the prettiest functions of the month the bachelors entertained with a hop Dec. 22. The hall was decorated with flags, plants and holly, and the Fort Hamilton band played its newest selections for dancing. Out-of-post guests included Miss Moore, of Elizabeth, N.J., Miss Cogan, of Plainfield, N.J., Miss Hamilton, of New York, and Lieutenants Cole and Mooney, of N.G.C.A., 9th District, New York. A buffet lunch was served all evening.

Major and Mrs. Rand entertained a number of their friends at dinner on Christmas Eve, and yesterday afternoon the ladies gathered there for a bridge. Mrs. Headley winning a Japanese chocolate pot. Capt. and Mrs. Mason gave a Christmas dinner in compliment to Capt. and Mrs. Trotter. Lieut. and Mrs. McCleary had dining with them for Christmas Lieut. and Mrs. French and Miss Orrison. At eleven in the morning all their friends gathered there, about the overflowing and cheering bowl of most delicious eggnog, exchanging greetings of the day.

Capt. and Mrs. Moody were "at home" between four and five o'clock on Christmas Day, giving eggnog and good wishes is liberal measure to their many friends. Last Wednesday evening bridge brought the friends of Capt. and Mrs. McFarland to their pretty home, when Mrs. Mason and Lieutenant French and Major Hoffer won pretty prizes in brass.

The Hospital Corps and all the companies displayed a great deal of taste in decorating their dining rooms with greens and holly and their tables were laden with all the good things of the season, and each detachment enjoyed its own Christmas tree with the enthusiasm of youth!

On Sunday Chaplain Headley held an appropriate service and gave an interesting sermon before a large congregation in the chapel, which was decorated in keeping with the season, in white with holly wreaths. Most of our bachelors took this holiday occasion to sail away from Sandy Hook, but Lieut. E. P. Gray lies in the hospital as the result of a too strenuous game of tennis.

## FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 26, 1911.

The company dinners were unusually elaborate, especially that of the 6th Company. A history of the company, dating many years back, was written by Captain Percy and a copy given to each man in the company. The Sunday school Christmas tree entertainment was held yesterday in the assembly room of the Administration Building. All children on the post were invited. Chaplain Scott made it particularly attractive for them. The Colonel made a short address to the children.

Last Monday afternoon Mrs. William Monroe gave a musical. Christmas songs and carols were sung by Mrs. Walter K. Wilson, Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Reese, of Hampton, and Miss Secor gave several selections on the violin. A reception followed. Mrs. Wilson served a frappe, and Mrs. Winslow poured tea. The guests included Mesdames Wilson, Morse, Reese, Totten, Murray, Hanna, Meyers, Collins, Turtle, Carpenter, Arthur, Hicks, Maybach, Rhoades, Sunderland, Barnes, Masteller, Herring, Steger, John Munroe, and Misses Walke, Secor and Erskine. Mrs. Carpenter gave a bride party Tuesday afternoon for Misses Erskine and Walke. Other guests were Mesdames Brinton, Maybach, Hanna, Herring, Totten, Murray, Barnes, Hicks, Patterson, Avery, Hahn, Arthur, John Munroe, Sunderland, William Monroe, Clark, Collins, and Misses Jackson, Secor and Carr. Prizes were won by Miss Walke, Miss Secor, Mrs. Brereton, Mrs. Murray and Mrs. Turtle.

An informal hop was given Friday evening by the officers of the post, Miss Erskine, of St. Louis, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Clark. In her honor Mrs. Clark gave a tea Thursday. Among those present were Misses Walke, Secor, Kimberly, Berry and Carr. Mrs. Carpenter served an ice and Mrs. Turtle poured coffee. On Friday Col. and Mrs. Strong entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Totten, Miss Walke, Miss Masteller, Lieut. Frederick Strong and Lieutenant Pullen, of Washington. After the hop Friday Capt. and Mrs. James F. Howell had a supper for Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Capt. and Mrs. Hase, Capt. and Mrs. Steger, Capt. and Mrs. Hall, Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Capt. and Mrs. Cardwell, Capt. and Mrs. Totten, Lieut. and Mrs. Maxwell Murray spent Christmas in New York. Lieutenants Strong and Pullen are guests of Col. and Mrs. Strong for the holidays. Miss Walke, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. James Totten, left on Sunday to visit relatives in Norfolk. Sunday evening Mr. and Mrs. George Hays gave a beautiful Christmas dinner. In the center of the large table was a Christmas tree, to which was tied many red ribbons, one leading to each guest's seat. At a signal from Mrs. Adams each guest pulled a ribbon and found attached a lovely Christmas gift. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Capt. and Mrs. Hall, Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Capt. and Mrs. Cardwell, Major and Mrs. Chamberlaine, Major and Mrs. Coe, Major and Mrs. McNeil, Capt. and Mrs. Steger, Mrs. Merritt, Miss Adams, Dr. Feed and Mr. Jewett.

Friday afternoon Capt. and Mrs. Bunker gave an eggnog



party. Mrs. Howell served eggnog and Mrs. McBride poured tea. Among the guests were Gen. and Mrs. Evans, Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Capt. and Mrs. Totten, Mrs. Bradley, Major and Mrs. McNeil, Major and Mrs. Coe, Major and Mrs. Hero, Gen. J. M. K. Davis, Major Frederick Reynolds, Capt. and Mrs. Steger, Capt. and Mrs. Hall, Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. Sweeney. On Friday evening Major and Mrs. Chamberlaine entertained at bridge for Gen. and Mrs. Davis, Major and Mrs. Coe, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Dr. Peed, Mrs. Hero and Captain Cook. On Saturday, after the hop, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes gave a club supper for Major and Mrs. McNeil, Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Bradley and Dr. Peed. On Tuesday a review and parade was held for General Evans. Saturday evening Col. and Mrs. Strong had a club supper for Gen. and Mrs. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Sweeney, Major and Mrs. Chamberlaine. Capt. and Mrs. Walter Baker and Mrs. Bradley gave an exceptionally beautiful dinner on Saturday for Major and Mrs. Coe, Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Captain Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams. On Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin entertained at dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Sweeney, Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Capt. and Mrs. Howell and Dr. Peed. Saturday, after the hop, Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin gave a supper for Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Totten, Lieutenants Strong, Pullen, Holland, Captain Abbott, Mr. Durnel, Misses Walke, Hughes, Masteller, A. Brown Kinney and R. Brown. Sweeney. Many most people assembled at the club Christmas Day to drink eggnog and wish each other the compliments of the season.

## NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 26, 1911.

Every little heart in the yard was made happy by the beautiful gift-laden Christmas trees in the homes of many of the officers yesterday, while numerous dinner and eggnog gatherings were given in celebration of the happy Yuletide. On the torpedoboats jolly Christmas gatherings were held with trees laden with all kinds of foolishness for the piece de resistance. The streets of Norfolk were thronged Christmas eve with a merry jolly lot of horn-blowing jackies—many bringing their bugles and "bugling" every naval "call" for the benefit of admiring crowds. The Naval Y.M.C.A. was pushed to the limit—cots being in every available spot—an orderly lot of men, but full of the Christmas spirit of joy and gladness. Gifts for Miss Helen Gould and Mr. John D. Rockefeller were contributed to and sent by many of the men in grateful remembrance of the Y.M.C.A.

A large and very beautiful dance was given in the ballroom over the yard gates by the officers Tuesday evening. Small Christmas trees, running cedar, flags, bunting and colored lights transformed it into a scene of beauty, while the tables for supper were attractive with ferns, flowers and potted plants. The bands from the yard and Franklin furnished the music. The guests were received by Mrs. Robert Doyle, Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, Mrs. John B. Patton, Mrs. L. Karmany, Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham and Mrs. John G. Quinby. Preceding the dance Lieuts. W. A. Wortman, G. B. Wright, R. A. White, Capt. E. A. Green, Ensigns A. D. Bernhardt, Le Bourgeois and Carroll and Surgeon McDonnell entertained at dinner on the Kars. Ensigns Charles Ryan, Ensign and Mrs. Blackburn, Mrs. Jeremiah Black, Miss Sallie Ryan, Miss Mabel Black, Miss Bessie Kelly, Miss Winifred Rogers and Mr. Richard Burroughs.

Mrs. H. G. Kuerr entertained the members of the Friday Matinee Bridge Club last week at her home on the Boulevard, Portsmouth, which was charmingly decorated in Christmas greens and holly. The guests were Mrs. Walter Smith, Mrs. Redwood, Mrs. Dodd, Mrs. Dunbar, Mrs. Lamphire, Mrs. Oglesby, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Moore. Miss Eva S. Spindler, daughter of Bandmaster J. G. Spindler, U.S.N., was married in Gates county, N.C., Friday, to Mr. Robert S. Howard. They are at home, Effingham street, Portsmouth.

Mrs. Henry Tuck, guest of Capt. and Mrs. John G. Quinby, on the Franklin, left Tuesday for her home in Bronxville, N.Y. Mrs. R. W. Milligan and Miss Mollie Milligan are spending the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Tench Tilghman. Mdsn. Elmer D. Langworthy, spending the Christmas tide with friends in Norfolk, leaves Friday for Annapolis.

Mrs. Brenham, Misses Lucile and Marguerite Woods and Miss Ida Lawless of Newport, spent Sunday evening on the North Carolina, decorating the Christmas tree and brewing old Virginia eggnog for the Christmas day festivities. Misses Lucile and Marguerite Woods, Lieutenants Crawford, Homer, Holland, Murray and Gray leave Wednesday for Elizabeth City, N.C., to be guests of Lieut. Andrew L. Pendleton, Jr., U.S.A., and Miss May Pendleton and attend the German. Surg. Luther Sheldon is spending the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Sheldon in Norfolk.

Mr. Loyall Farragut, of New York, has been spending Christmas with relatives in Norfolk. Lieut. Tracy G. Hunter, Jr., U.S.M.C., spent the holidays with relatives in Savannah. Many friends regret his detachment from the barracks here to the New York barracks. Lieut. E. A. Perkins, U.S.M.C., the guest of friends in Portsmouth, left Sunday for Washington. Paymr. Ellsworth H. Van Patten is spending Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Van Patten, Portsmouth.

Mrs. Spencer Douglas and Miss Mary Wilson leave Friday for Annapolis to spend New Year's with Mdsn. Barry Wilson and attend the hop. Ensign L. C. Scheibla is spending the holidays with Mrs. Scheibla at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Barrick, Baltimore. Md. Lieut. and Mrs. H. J. Knerr and Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Smith leave Norfolk Tuesday for Fort Monroe.

## MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Dec. 21, 1911.

The officers' regular fortnightly hop was held at the club Thursday evening. At a dinner preceding the hop Capt. and Mrs. Jay M. Salladay entertained Naval Constr. and Mrs. Henry M. Gleason, Mrs. Elizabeth Herreshoff and Lieut. Earl C. Long, U.S.M.C. Capt. Arthur W. Dodd, retired, and Mrs. Dodd, living in San Francisco since disposing of their Berkeley home, go to Los Angeles for the holidays and will return to San Francisco to remain until March, when they leave for New York, via Panama, thence to Annapolis to attend the graduation of their son, Mdsn. Harold Dodd, of the Naval Academy.

Lieut. R. E. Adams, U.S.M.C., arrived on Saturday from Norfolk, in command of a detachment of twenty marines, ordered to report aboard the Buffalo. Lieutenant Adams goes for duty to the Philippines. Mrs. Jay M. Salladay and Mrs. R. Kirby Van Mater left Friday for the home of their parents, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Manly H. Simons, at Rancho Manzanito, St. Helena, where they remained over the wedding of their sister, Miss Emily Simons, to P.A. Surg. Herbert L. Kelley, U.S.N., on Saturday, Dec. 16. Among the many guests from here and from the San Francisco Naval Training Station were Capt. and Mrs. Henry R. Mayo, Mr. Admrs. T. P. Moore, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Ames, Mrs. Wing, Chaplain and Mrs. A. A. McAlister, Commo. and Mrs. T. D. Griffin, Commo. and Mrs. Stacy Potts, Capt. and Mrs. Hugh Rodman, Capt. and Mrs. Guy W. Brown, Surg. and Mrs. Henry F. Odell, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Ruhn, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Henry M. Gleason, P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. Everett G. Morsell, Asst. Paymr. J. P. Helm, Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Lieut. M. C. Davis, Mrs. Emily Cutts, Mrs. Pratt and Mrs. Frances B. Gatewood.

Lieut. William L. Upshur, U.S.M.C., left Sunday in command of the detachment of 100 marines, ordered to the Asiatic Station, via the Buffalo, which sailed yesterday. Mrs. Upshur is the guest of Mrs. L. W. T. Waller at the barracks until she leaves for the Philippines, probably in January. Mrs. Lawrence Fuller has returned from Philadelphia, where she went early in the season to attend the wedding of her sister, Miss Marion LaFourrette, to Paymaster Stalnaker, U.S.N.

Mrs. John M. Ellicott and Miss Ellicott, who are making their home in San Francisco during the absence of the Maryland, were the complimented guests one night last week at a handsomely appointed dinner given by Mrs. Eleanor Martin, of that city. Commo. and Mrs. Thomas D. Griffin entertained at dinner at their quarters Dec. 18, with three tables of cards



## Annual Sale Table Linens

During January we shall offer a very attractive collection of Table Cloths and Napkins at reduced prices. These are goods of our regular standard quality consisting of broken lots and discontinued patterns. Many of the designs are as good as anything in our stock to-day and are exceptionally good value at the prices offered.

### Napkins (per dozen)

Breakfast size, at \$2.25, 2.50, 2.75, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.75, 5.50.

Dinner size, at \$3.00, 3.50, 3.75, 4.50, 5.25, 6.00, 6.25, 6.50, 7.25, 8.00, 10.00, 12.75.

### Table Cloths

2 x 2 yds., \$2.25, 2.50, 2.75, 3.00, 3.50, 3.75, 4.25, 5.00, 6.00, 9.50.

2 x 2½ yds., \$2.75, 3.00, 3.25, 3.75, 4.00, 4.75, 5.75, 6.25, 7.50, 8.50.

2 x 3 yds., \$3.75, 4.00, 4.50, 5.50, 6.25, 7.00, 8.50, 9.50, 10.00, 14.50.

2 x 4 yds., \$6.50, 7.25, 7.50, 8.00, 9.50, 12.75.

2¼ x 2¼ yds., \$3.50, 3.75, 4.25, 4.75, 5.00, 6.00, 6.50, 8.25, 9.25, 10.00, 11.50.

2½ x 2½ yds., \$4.40, 5.25, 5.75, 6.00, 6.75, 7.25, 8.50, 9.75, 12.50, 13.50, 14.25.

2½ x 3 yds., \$5.25, 6.25, 7.50, 8.25, 9.00, 11.75, 12.50, 13.00, 17.50.

We also offer at this sale a very attractive collection of Towels and Towelings, Blankets, Bedspreads and Quilts, French and American Lingerie and Corsets, Ladies' Outer Garments, Hosiery, Neckwear, etc.

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later. The guests included Col. L. W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Waller, Capt. and Mrs. Guy W. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Jay M. Salladay, Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Glassford, Jr., Mrs. Emily Cutts and Lieut. Comdr. Samuel Thomas, Comdr. and Mrs. Charles H. Hayes left on Monday for Tacoma to visit relatives over the holidays, afterwards going to Philadelphia, where the Commander will await orders. Since the return of the Annapolis from Samoa, Capt. and Mrs. Hayes have been making their home in Vallejo, pending the ship's flag being lowered. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller, of the Vicksburg, has rejoined his ship after a leave spent in the southern part of the state. The Vicksburg sails for Corinto the last of this month.

Civil Engr. Samuel Gordon left on Tuesday for New York, to join Mrs. Gordon, there on a visit to relatives. Lieut. and Mrs. Randolph P. Scudder have returned from absence in Southern California and have taken a house at 640 Virginia street, Vallejo, to remain while the Trustum is at the yard under extensive repairs. P.A. Surg. E. L. Valz has reported for duty at the naval hospital from Portsmouth, N.H.

Comdr. Ashley H. Robertson, captain of the Bremerton Navy Yard, arrived in San Francisco on Saturday, in command of the cruiser St. Louis, ordered to succeed the old Pensacola as receiving ship at the San Francisco Naval Training Station. About twenty-five members of the Naval Militia of the state of Washington made the trip down on her, returning on the Raleigh, with Commander Robertson in command, for Bremerton, where she is to be attached to the Pacific Reserve Fleet.

Mrs. Pratt, widow of Lieut. Comdr. Alfred A. Pratt, who has been making her home in Vallejo since her husband's death, will spend the holidays with relatives in Seattle, returning in January to California. Lieut. and Mrs. Reed B. Fawell leave to-day for Lincoln, Neb., to remain over New Year's with relatives. Mrs. S. H. Lawton arrived this week from Port Townsend for a fortnight's stay with her parents, Commo. and Mrs. Stacy Potts.

Boston Navy Yard operators picked up messages being sent last week from Mare Island to stations up and down the coast. Over a month ago Mare Island broke all transcontinental records by talking with the station at Washington, D.C., while conversations with Key West, Fla., and Colon, Panama, have become nightly occurrences here for some weeks past. A letter from the station at Sitka, Alaska, states that operators picked up messages being sent out by the steamer Siberia as she was leaving Japan recently, the messages traveling through the air a distance of over 5,000 miles.

The old ship Pensacola, used for so many years as the receiving ship at the San Francisco Naval Training Station, was brought up to the yard on Monday to be stripped of all equipment, preparatory to being sold to the highest bidder. Capt. Evelyn Briggs, the Arctic explorer, paid a visit to the Pensacola following her arrival, with a view to submitting a bid for her purchase. He is desirous of using the vessel in another dash for the North Pole, if possible.

The naval auxiliary Buffalo sailed from San Francisco yesterday, carrying 600 sailors and over 100 marines for duty on the Asiatic Station. The Glacier, carrying a heavy cargo of fresh vegetables, turkeys, etc., for the Christmas dinners of the men of the Pacific Fleet, now at Honolulu, preceded her by a few days. Chaplain Carroll Q. Wright has started a night school at the marine barracks, which is being well attended.

## FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Dec. 26, 1911.

On Saturday afternoon there was a beautiful Christmas tree in the chapel for all the children connected with the post. Chaplain Newson assisted Santa Claus, who looked very much like Lieutenant Spiller, in the distribution of the gifts, and it is safe to say that every child received exactly what he or she desired, as well as a gorgeous red stocking filled to the brim with fruit, nuts and candies. There were songs and recitations by the members of the Sunday school and the whole program was thoroughly enjoyed by the grown people as well as the children.

Miss Eleanor Bliss is at home for the holidays. Miss Falba Johnson, of Marion, S.C., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. James S. Dusenbury for the holidays. Lieutenants Call and Wildrick are on leave. Lieut. and Mrs. Gillespie entertained Capt. and Mrs. Brigham at dinner Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. Raymond, with their two children, left for Governors Island on Saturday, where they are Christmas guests

of Col. and Mrs. Hodgson. Mrs. Sanborn is the guest of Major and Mrs. Perkins. Mr. Herbert Officer, of Columbia University, New York, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Dusenbury from Saturday until Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Green, of Marblehead, Mass., arrived on Saturday to spend Christmas with their daughter, Mrs. Gillespie. Mr. Green returned home on Tuesday, and Mrs. Green will remain a few weeks longer. Mrs. Sidney S. Jordan has returned to the post, after quite a visit in Boston, bringing Miss Dorothea and Master Sidney Jordan, who are attending schools near Boston, with her for the holidays. Capt. and Mrs. Weed have as their guest Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Weed's mother. Everyone on the post is sorry to learn that the Weeds have begun packing in earnest and will leave for the Philippines in February.

Lieut. and Mrs. Dusenbury entertained Mrs. and Miss Weissel, Miss Johnson, Miss Dorothy Officer and Mr. Herbert Officer at dinner on Christmas Day. Another dinner on the same day was given by Major and Mrs. Frederick Perkins for Mrs. Sanborn and Lieutenants Hohner and Spiller.

Under the direction of Chaplain Newson there was a free moving picture show and vaudeville at the post exchange this afternoon. None but the children and their mothers were invited, and one and all enjoyed it very much. This evening there is a similar entertainment for the enlisted men.

Mrs. Weissel expects to leave on Thursday for Washington, to visit friends.

## FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Dec. 24, 1911.

Lieut. and Mrs. Walter R. Weaver entertained Friday evening at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. James A. Lynch, Col. Edward Plummer and Mrs. Borden. Miss Lowe, of Wallace, Idaho, who spent a few weeks at the garrison the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas H. Lowe, left Monday for Nevada, Mo. Lieut. John Watson, from Omaha, Neb., will arrive Saturday to be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Walter R. Weaver. Lieut. Thomas H. Lowe, 28th Inf., returned Saturday from Nevada, Mo. Mrs. Ivens Jones entertained informally Thursday at tea for Miss Dawson, of St. Paul, a bride of the month.

Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas J. Flynn, Med. Corps, leave Tuesday for San Francisco, sailing Jan. 5 for Manila. Lieut. Edwin B. Maynard, Med. Corps, leaves Jan. 15 for Charlottesville, Va., where he will spend three months with relatives before going to the Philippines. Lieut. and Mrs. Aristides Moreno entertained Friday at dinner for Miss Field, of Porto Rico, Miss Bowen, house guest of Capt. and Mrs. J. Millard Little, Howard Whipple, of Portland, Ore., guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Jere Baxter, Miss Taylor, of St. Paul, Lieut. Herbert Taylor and Lieut. Charles C. Reynolds, of this garrison. After dinner Lieut. and Mrs. Moreno took their guests to the tree trimming party in the gymnasium.

Major and Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall are entertaining to-night at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. J. Millard Little, Miss Bowen, and Lieut. and Mrs. George T. Everett and Lieut. Charles C. Reynolds. Lieut. and Mrs. Aristides Moreno will entertain Christmas Day at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde L. Eastman, Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson. Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith entertained informally Tuesday at tea for all the ladies of the garrison. Mrs. John M. Willis leaves Tuesday for Virginia, where she will spend the remainder of the winter, a guest of her parents. Capt. and Mrs. William J. Lutz will entertain Monday at dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. John Gross, of Minneapolis.

The ladies of the Artillery, Infantry and Cavalry garrisons met Tuesday at the home of Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith and organized an Afternoon Bridge Club, to meet on Thursday afternoons of each week at the Officers' Club. There are thirty-two members and Mrs. Griffith will be the first hostess Thursday afternoon of this week. Capt. and Mrs. Harry L. Cooper will leave Jan. 2 for Monterey, Cal. John Harrison, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Harry L. Cooper, leaves Jan. 2 for Baton Rouge, La. Mrs. Jere Baxter returned Saturday from St. Louis, Mo., where she spent the past week.

Mrs. Borden left Saturday for Terre Haute, Ind., where she will spend the holidays with her sister, Mrs. Buntin. Mrs. H. W. Hall entertained Saturday evening at the home of her son, Lieut. Alex M. Hall, at bridge for Capt. and Mrs. Moor N. Falls, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead, and Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker. Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene



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Ely, guests for the holidays of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Taylor, of St. Paul, leave Tuesday for San Francisco, sailing Jan. 5 for Honolulu, H.T., their home.

Lieut. Raymond D. Smith, of Fort Crook, Neb., will spend the holidays here, the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Walter R. Weaver. Mrs. Smith, who spent a few days at the St. Paul Hotel, has come to the garrison and is the guest of her son, Capt. Wright Smith, 5th Field Art. Lieut. and Mrs. Walter R. Weaver will spend Christmas Day in St. Paul, the guest of Mrs. Weaver's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnson.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker are entertaining Christmas Eve with a beautifully appointed dinner party for ten guests. The guests are Capt. and Mrs. Moor N. Falls, Capt. James Loud, Mrs. J. S. Loud, Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin McClellan, of this garrison, and Messrs. Charles Carpenter and Charles H. Cirkler, of Minneapolis. After dinner the guests repaired to the den, where a beautiful Christmas tree with gifts for each guest was displayed. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead entertained Wednesday at dinner for Mrs. Borden, who leaves shortly for Indiana. Lieut. and Mrs. Max R. Wainer entertained Sunday at dinner for Col. Edward Plummer, Capt. Frank E. Bamford and Capt. and Mrs. Moor N. Falls.

The officers and ladies of the post entertained Friday evening in the gymnasium at a tree trimming party, followed by informal dancing. Capt. George de Grasse Catlin, 28th Inf., returned Monday to New York from France, where he had spent the past four months, and will spend the holidays at Ithaca, N.Y., the guest of his parents, Gen. and Mrs. Isaac Catlin, returning to this garrison Jan. 5. Lieut. Herbert Taylor, 5th Cav., the guest of his parents, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Taylor, of St. Paul, will spend a few days at the garrison visiting friends before leaving for his new station, Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, H.T.

The ladies and officers of the post were hosts Saturday afternoon in the gymnasium to about 150 children of the garrison and surrounding country to a Christmas entertainment and tree. An immense tree, beautifully decorated and dazzling with many colored electric light globes and sparklers, was heavily laden with beautiful and appropriate gifts for all, which were distributed by a jolly Santa Claus in the person of Capt. James A. Lynch. The 28th Infantry band played during the afternoon.

### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Dec. 23, 1911.

Major and Mrs. Roderick P. O'Connor are spending the holidays with the former's parents, Capt. and Mrs. E. A. O'Connor, U.S.A., retired, in El Paso. Capt. and Mrs. William S. Faulkner, 23d Inf., have left for their new station at Fort McIntosh, Texas, where Captain Faulkner will command Company B. Lieut. Charles A. Thuis will relieve Captain Faulkner of the command of Company A.

The officers and ladies of the 23d Infantry have issued invitations to a holiday dance on Wednesday, Dec. 27, at the post hall. Dr. George E. Stallman, D.S., has arrived for temporary duty from Fort Sam Houston. Capt. George S. Goodale has relieved Capt. Frederick S. Young of his extra duties of post adjutant. Mrs. A. B. Johnson, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Edwin F. Glenn, and Colonel Glenn, will prolong her visit until after the holidays.

At the play "The Private Secretary," given by a number of young society people at the El Paso Theater this week for the benefit of the local Sunshine Society, the 23d Infantry band furnished the music.

Christmas Day at the post will be celebrated by games on the parade ground, the program including a polo match between the Toltice Club team and the 4th Cavalry officers, a riding tournament and gymkhana event and various other attractions. After the games a turkey dinner will be enjoyed at the Country Club.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

### BORN.

BUTLER.—Born Dec. 24, 1911, at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to the wife of Lieut. Rodman Butler, 10th U.S. Cav., a daughter.

FRANKLIN.—Born at Vancouver, Wash., Dec. 16, 1911, to the wife of 1st Sgt. Alfred Franklin, U.S.A., retired, a son, Stanford Franklin.

LONG.—Born at Boston, Mass., Dec. 23, 1911, to the wife of Lieut. Col. Charles Long, U.S.M.C., a daughter.

O'LOUGHLIN.—Born at Manila, P.I., Nov. 10, 1911, to the wife of Lieut. F. C. O'Loughlin, P.S., a son, Francis Gano.

STUART.—Born at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 23, 1911, a son, Melville Walker Stuart, to the wife of Capt. G. W. Stuart, 25th U.S. Inf.

WILLIAMS.—Born at Honolulu, H.T., Dec. 14, 1911, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. J. S. Williams, Coast Art., U.S.A.

### MARRIED.

CAPPS.—WARD.—At Roslyn, Long Island, N.Y., Dec. 28, 1911, Chief Const. Washington L. Capps, U.S.N., and Miss Edna Ward, daughter of Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, U.S.N.

CHURCH.—CHAPIN.—At Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 22, 1911, Lieut. John G. Church, U.S.N., and Miss Madeline Chapin.

CONNOR.—PEYTON.—At Zamboanga, P.I., Mr. William C. Connor, Jr., and Miss Artie Katharine Peyton, sister of Major Ephraim G. Peyton, Philippine Scouts, captain of Infantry, U.S.A.

GILLIS.—BAXTER.—At Washington, D.C., Dec. 20, 1911, Lieut. George S. Gillis, U.S.A., and Miss Lillian Duncan Baxter.

GRENE.—MORGAN.—At New York city, Nov. 25, 1911, Lieut. James S. Greene, 10th U.S. Cav., and Miss Mildred Morgan, of Burlington, Vt.

KELLEY.—SIMONS.—At St. Helena, Cal., Dec. 16, 1911, P.A. Surg. Herbert L. Kelley, U.S.N., and Miss Emily Beard Simons, daughter of Med. Dir. Manly H. Simons, U.S.N.

LANGWILL.—LIES.—At Aurora, Ill., Dec. 20, 1911, Lieut. William Gladstone Langwill, 27th U.S. Inf., and Miss Caroline Marie Lies.

LAWRENCE.—LILIENTHAL.—At New York, N.Y., Dec. 20, 1911, Lieut. Thompson Lawrence, 5th U.S. Inf., and Mary d'Antignac Lilienthal.

MANCHESTER.—MCARTHEUR.—At Granville, N.Y., Dec. 27, 1911, Lieut. Paul R. Manchester, 27th U.S. Inf., and Miss Isabel McArthur, daughter of Mr. James L. McArthur, editor of the Granville Sentinel.

MARTIN.—TRESKOTT.—At Washington, D.C., Dec. 23, 1911, Lieut. George W. Martin, U.S.M.C., and Miss Stephanie Trescott.

MIRICK.—BROWN.—At Annapolis, Md., Dec. 27, 1911, Mr. Carlos Mirick and Miss Edith Brown, daughter of Prof. Stimson J. Brown, U.S.N.

MORTON.—MCARTNEY.—At Washington, D.C., Dec. 27, 1911, Capt. Harold P. Norton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Daniel P. McCartney.

PEARSON.—SPALDING.—At the home of the bride's parents, Dorchester, Mass., by Rev. Roger S. Forbes, on Saturday, Dec. 23, 1911, 1st Lieut. John A. Pearson, 11th U.S. Cav., and Ethel Lyman, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Spalding.

WEIGHTMAN.—MCCOMBER.—At New Orleans, La., Dec. 12, 1911, Lieut. Roger C. Weightman, U.S. Rev. Cut. Service, and Miss Mabel M. McComber.

### DIED.

BARNARD.—Died Dec. 26, 1911, suddenly, of pneumonia, in his sixty-fifth year, Augustus Porter, eldest son of the late Gen. John G. Barnard, U.S.A., and of Jane Brand Barnard. Interment, Sheffield, Mass.

BOBBS.—Mrs. Joan Crawford, at Indianapolis, Ind., on Dec. 20, 1911, from the result of a fall. Mrs. Bobbs was the widow of the late John Antrim Bobbs and mother of William C. Bobbs. Mrs. H. T. Raymond, wife of Colonel Raymond; Mrs. J. K. Miller, wife of Captain Miller; Mrs. E. J. Bracken, wife of Captain Bracken; Mrs. Bracken and Mr. Bobbs were with their mother at the time of her death.

DRAKE.—Died at Charleston, S.C., Dec. 27, 1911, Mr. Charles Miles Drake, father of the wife of Comdr. A. Althouse, U.S.N., and of the wife of Lieut. Paul Foley, U.S.N.

HILLS.—Died on Saturday, Dec. 23, 1911, Mary Teresa, beloved wife of the late Col. Elbridge R. Hills, U.S. Art. Corps (retired), in her fifty-ninth year, at her residence, 216 Seventy-seventh street, Brooklyn, N.Y. Interment Dec. 26, 1911, in Arlington, Va., National Cemetery.

HODGES.—Died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 26, 1911, Major Gen. Charles L. Hodges, U.S.A., retired, and father of Lieut. Carroll B. Hodges, 29th U.S. Inf.

REILLY.—Died at New York city, N.Y., Dec. 14, 1911, Mrs. James Reilly, mother-in-law of Lieut. of Engrs. Albert C. Norman, U.S. Rev. Cut. Service.

SHALER.—Died at New York city, Dec. 27, 1911, Major Gen. Alexander Shaler, U.S.V., and late commander of the 1st Division, N.G.N.Y. Funeral Dec. 30 at 1 p.m. at West Park Presbyterian Church, Eighty-sixth street and Amsterdam avenue.

WILLIAMS.—Died in Jackson, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1911, Dr. William Edwin Williams, father of the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Orin Gould Murfin, U.S.N.

WIETING.—Died at Hackensack, N.J., Dec. 25, 1911, Charles Page Wieting, son of the late Capt. O. L. Wieting, 23d U.S. Inf., who died in 1893.

## NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Major William M. Kirby, ordnance officer on the staff of Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, N.G.N.Y., is the officer who will contest the new age retirement law, on the ground that it is unconstitutional. The case will be a very interesting one. Col. William G. Bates, of the 71st N.Y., will handle the case for Major Kirby, and Major John F. O'Ryan, 2d Battalion of Field Artillery, N.Y., will assist the Attorney General in defending the retirement law. The contest will begin as soon as the order retiring Major Kirby for age is issued. His retirement takes place Dec. 31, 1911.

Adj. Gen. William Verbeck, of New York, in Bulletin No. 6, issued from his office under date of Dec. 16, 1911, publishes an interesting practical talk by Capt. Hugh D. Wise, 9th U.S. Inf., on changes in the new Infantry Drill Regulations. This talk has been delivered before the officers of several organizations by Captain Wise, who is the inspector-instructor on duty with the New York National Guard. The Captain in his talk did not attempt to go into the details of changes, but merely tried to bring out some of the atmosphere that pervades it, and particularly emphasized the use of "reason" and "common sense."

The court of inquiry recently appointed to investigate the affairs of the 1st Regiment, National Guard, of Cincinnati, Ohio, recommended that every officer of the field staff and line should be discharged and that a competent field officer of some regiment distant from Cincinnati should be placed in charge. The reason given by the court for its recommendation is that the regiment is hopelessly divided into two factions over the recent election of Colonel Stephens to the colonelcy.

The entertainment committee of Co. F, 22d N.Y., Capt. C. J. Dieges, are hard at work completing arrangements for the fiftieth anniversary of the mustering in of Co. F, to take place at the armory Monday evening, Jan. 8, 1912. Ex-members of the company are invited to participate.

The Signal Corps of the Rhode Island National Guard will cease to exist as such at midnight of Dec. 31, and thereafter will be known as the 17th Company, Coast Artillery Corps, Rhode Island National Guard, attached to the 1st Artillery District. For some time it has been evident to the military authorities of the state that it was impracticable to maintain the Corps as a mounted command, under the conditions required by the War Department and requiring men of the highest skill as telegraphers, linemen and electricians, and it has been impossible to get a sufficient number to properly man the company. The administration of typho-bacteria to the members of the Rhode Island National Guard for the prevention of typhoid fever has been going on now for the last three weeks under the supervision of Major Augustus W. Calder and Capt. John C. Parker, of the Medical Corps.

The inoculation of the members of the 71st N.Y. with typho-bacteria began on the night of Dec. 28. Some 400 officers and men took the treatment, which is voluntary.

### 8TH N.Y.—COL. ELMORE F. AUSTIN.

Gen. George Moore Smith, 1st Brigade, N.Y., reviewed the 8th Regiment of Coast Artillery, under the command of Col. Elmore F. Austin, in the armory on the night of Dec. 28, and the regiment made a handsome showing in the review and also in the regimental parade which followed. An interesting feature of the occasion was the first appearance of the new enlisted band, which proved a great success, both as to the rendition of its music and its marching movements.

The regiment was formed with the usual three battalions, under command respectively of Majors J. Cipollari, Paul Looser and Major J. J. Cowdrey. General Smith on entering the drill hall was greeted with the tune of "Hail to the Chief," and during the standing review the band rendered "The Low-backed Car," a favorite tune of the General's. General Smith was accompanied by Majors Abeel, Washburn, Hegeman, Fisher, Thomas, Jarvis and Clark, and Lieutenant Slade, of his staff. Capt. James B. Mitchell, U.S.A., was also attached to the staff for the occasion. After the close of the military ceremonies the officers assembled in the General's room, where Colonel Austin made some remarks expressive of the appreciation of himself and his officers and men, of the help General Smith had rendered in the uplift of the regiment, and in securing a new armory. He also referred in very complimentary terms to the career of the General and expressed deep regret that his time had come to retire from active service. The Colonel then presented the General on behalf of the regiment a handsome bronze figure holding an electric light, as a token of esteem. General Smith in replying spoke of his great appreciation of the kindly sentiments expressed and for the present received. He said in acting for what he deemed the best interests of the 8th, he had merely done his duty, and wished prosperity to all present.

Among the special guests present were Commo. Robert P.

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## MONUMENTS MAUSOLEUMS

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Forshe, Comdr. A. B. Fry, Naval Militia, Capt. P. J. McGuire and B. F. Glynn, and R. J. Nolan, 69th N.Y.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

Adj. Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, has issued the interesting report of Insp. Gen. Frank G. Sweeney, for the year 1911, and admonishes officers to give it careful reading.

In publishing the report General Stewart, among other things, points out that "good men find no attraction or satisfaction in membership in an inefficient organization, while on the other hand it is known and shown that membership in organizations noted for efficiency is sought by the best class of young men."

Inspector General Sweeney says, in part: "The Inspector General regrets to report that the bearing of the men in column at inspection was below the standard of previous years. Unsteadiness, the turning of heads, talking, even spitting, were shortcomings, so general, as to make manifest great laxity in training and discipline. In fact, the inspection of a company was frequently halted until men resumed the attention. Many recruits were found in the ranks, standing in unsoldierly positions, who, when questioned, replied that they had never heard of the 'position of the soldier' and of course could neither define nor take the position. Arms were found in reasonably good condition. Efforts made to clean the inside of the barrel were in general not satisfactory, because suitable materials had not been used. It was evident that but little instruction had been given the men in the nomenclature of the rifle, even the artificers were not well informed. Many belts were found that had been recently cut, while but few belts, cartridge boxes and scabbards had been dressed."

"The clothing question is a perplexing one. While the condition of the uniforms evidenced careful handling, the fit in a large number of cases was such as to make the wearer appear either uncomfortable or slovenly."

"Many of the service hats were found in poor condition. Some unregulated shoes were worn, excuses being offered by commanding officers that the men could not wear the shoes furnished. It is probable that in many, if not all such cases, due care had not been exercised in preparing their requisitions."

"Some organizations appeared at inspection wearing the field belt. The rating for 'personal appearance' of such commands was affected, rather than for 'discipline,' as the wearing of the belt was through error in interpreting General Orders."

"The reports of the brigade inspectors upon detrainment and entraining, guard duty, condition of camps, discipline and field work are full and comprehensive. They contain valuable suggestions and should be given careful study by every officer. While the discipline of the troops in general is reported to be good, particular attention is called to the lack of military courtesy. From their reports, guard duty must have been performed in a perfunctory manner. Many recruits were placed on posts without any knowledge of their duties, and, as a rule, there was no disposition on the part of the officers of the Guard to instruct them. In fact, the whole subject seems to have been treated with indifference."

Colonel Sweeney also states that the present system of instruction is confined practically to one subject—the war game. "As a consequence a gravely erroneous impression prevails among the officers that knowledge of this subject is all that is requisite to render troops efficient. As far as the enlisted man is concerned the Guard is losing ground. The education of the private soldier, along lines that make for discipline, is receiving scant consideration, and, possibly this, in considerable measure, explains why he takes so little interest in military affairs and habitually absents himself from drills."

"The Inspector General would emphasize the necessity for more thorough training of the guardsman in the fundamentals and discipline, training that makes good soldiers, and as well good citizens. In the handling of the Guard it must not be forgotten that we are dealing with citizen soldiery, not a professional, and therefore the instruction and requirements should be of a kind conducive to increased efficiency in civil pursuits."

### MASSACHUSETTS.

Adj. Gen. Gardner W. Pearson, of Massachusetts, has issued in pamphlet form the instructive report of the maneuvers of the National Guard of Massachusetts in Essex and Middlesex counties July 23 to 30, 1911, which includes the report of Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, General Staff, U.S.A., and 1st Lieut. George C. Marshall, Jr., Infantry, U.S.A., assistants to the chief umpire.

General Pearson in his report states that a special board conducted a course of instruction in map maneuvers during four months preliminary to the maneuver proper, under the



direction of Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, U.S.A., as instructor. General Pearson says, in part:

"Captain Hanna deserves the highest praise for the practical and masterly manner in which he not only carried through this course of instruction, but assisted in planning the general movements and situations for the summer work. Upon his detail as inspector-instructor for Massachusetts, June 1, 1911, Lieut. George C. Marshall, jr., U.S.A., took up the work and his services were invaluable in carrying out administrative details, and in working out the possibilities of the terrain, as well as in developing the tactical situation. Major Christopher Harrison, chief engineer officer, also rendered very valuable service in preparing maps for the various schools and for the maneuvers. I believe that he has demonstrated that correct military maps can be prepared by state militia officers."

"The principle which was intended to be carried out throughout was that such maneuvers, as are all camps of instruction, are for the purpose of instructing officers and men, and that they should not be tests of physical endurance. The general direction of affairs was from division headquarters and close touch was kept with all movements, so that marches should not exceed ten or twelve miles on any one day, and so that the main body of the troops should be guaranteed ample rest at night. The whole proposition may be perhaps described as a problem in larger tactics, the whole undertaking being developed from the problems between companies, battalions and regiments successfully tried out in previous years. As it was deemed that in the movements of a mobile Army mobility was of the utmost importance, the amount of baggage permitted organizations was strictly limited. The enlisted men were required to carry the shelter tent, so that, upon arriving at a camp ground, camp could be pitched without delay, but the heavier articles usually included in the roll, such as the woolen blanket, overcoats, etc., were baled together in canvas bales and were specially transported by motor trucks under the charge of division staff officers detailed for that purpose. Such rolls were considered neutral property and trains carrying them were permitted to go and come at will."

"It was noticed that reveille was frequently called at 4:30 a.m., although no movement would be made until 7 a.m. This seems an unnecessarily long time for breaking camp, loading wagons, preparing and eating breakfast and getting ready to move. An hour and a half ought to be sufficient for this purpose and it is believed that, were proper attention given to tent pitching and striking, to keeping the wagonload at a minimum and rapidly loading and unloading, National Guard organizations could save a great deal of time and a great deal of labor for the men in making and breaking camp."

"The Red Brigade was fully equipped with wagon transportation, while the Blue Brigade was equipped with motor truck transportation, enough transportation being provided in each case to relieve the men of the weight of their rolls with the end in view that the men should be kept fresh and in a receptive condition for instruction. It is exceedingly doubtful, however, whether or not automobiles can be used to advantage on narrow roads where columns of troops are passing. For reconnoitering and for working back toward headquarters or supply depots, motor vehicles are of great value, but where it becomes necessary to pass through or travel with a column of troops, their value is more than doubtful. Motorcycles are not subject to this criticism, and it is submitted that more could be used to advantage. Formal guard mounting and all ceremonies were dispensed with, and an effort was made to make the camp guards approach as nearly as possible the principle of outguards, as is contemplated in the new Guard Manual. It is believed that much more instruction for officers and men can be obtained by traveling through unknown territory in large or small bodies with an actual enemy in the vicinity than can be obtained by remaining at a stationary camp with no enemy other than an imaginary one."

"The time taken in marching, maneuvering, making and breaking camp should be still further reduced, and it should be insisted upon that the movements executed each day should be fully explained before the day of that day to every officer and as far as possible, to every enlisted man. This should be done, even if it becomes necessary to detail officers especially for that purpose. In this connection it is instructive to note that field officers who, as a rule, have little opportunity to command troops and staff officers, who have little opportunity for other than theoretical work during fifty-one weeks of the year, have much less confidence, and are much less confident with their organizations than line officers, particularly captains, who are drilling their companies week after week."

"The Commander-in-Chief, as chief umpire, was assisted by Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, General Staff, U.S.A., and Lieut. George C. Marshall, jr., U.S.A., detailed as assistants to the chief umpire, and these officers deserve the highest praise for the thorough manner in which they assisted in developing administrative details, as well as the tactical scheme, in which decisions were made and in which other matters were attended to. Capt. John McA. Palmer, General Staff, U.S.A., senior blue umpire, Major Robert U. Patterson, Capt. Romulus F. Walton, Ezekiel J. Williams, Edgar A. Fry, Oliver L. Spaulding, Russell P. Reeder, Samuel R. Gleaves and 1st Lieut. Ronald E. Fisher, with the Blue Army, and Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, General Staff, U.S.A., senior red umpire, Major Cosam J. Bartlett, Capt. Campbell King, Clement A. Trott, Harry N. Coates, Lewis S. Morey, John W. Kilbreth and 1st Lieut. John B. Barnes, with the Red Army, all of the Regular Army, are also entitled to highest praise for their team work and co-operation with the chief umpire. It was to this feature, as much as any one thing, that the success of the maneuvers, as a logical proposition is due. I feel that we are especially under obligation to Captain Palmer, senior blue umpire, and to Captain Rhodes, senior red umpire, for the hearty manner in which they entered into the scheme of the maneuvers and for the manner in which they co-operated with the chief umpire and his assistants."

"The facts that wagon and motor trains did not arrive on schedule time and even for one or two days, were unfortunate events, but always likely to happen in the movements of an army. An efficient officer should be able to care for himself and his men in spite of such occurrences. Many bills which have been submitted for food and shelter have been disapproved, as such matters should have been taken care of under regular allowances. In most cases the need of contracting such bills could have been avoided by proper foresight."

"In general, the Commissary Department appeared to be very well handled, but an improvement could be made by issuing commissary stores in smaller packages, even at an additional expense, as there was much good material lost in the process of breaking bulk. The fireless cookers, with which a considerable number of organizations were equipped, were an unqualified success. Many of the medical officers recommend the inoculation of all men against typhoid fever, as the experience in the maneuvers indicates that such inoculation is a success. This should be done."

"The railroad companies showed clearly that they were totally unable to properly handle as large a proposition as the entraining of 4,500 men with the accompanying animals, wagons, etc. Had it not been for the transportation of baggage and wagon trains, the maneuvers would have been much greater. Captain Hanna, U.S.A., in concluding his report, says: 'The spirit of the troops throughout the maneuvers was splendid, and when the hard work done and the discomforts to which they were submitted are considered, the mobile forces of the National Guard of Massachusetts deserve much praise. The conditions throughout the maneuver were closely simulated to those of actual combat and it is believed that the maneuver derived a great deal of benefit—more than they probably realize at the present time. If this force was ordered to take the field for an actual campaign the lessons learned during these maneuvers would prove invaluable. Comparatively speaking, it is very simple for small forces such as a battalion or a regiment to march and camp, but as soon as any number of troops are moved in mass the conditions are quite different and far more difficult to handle.'"

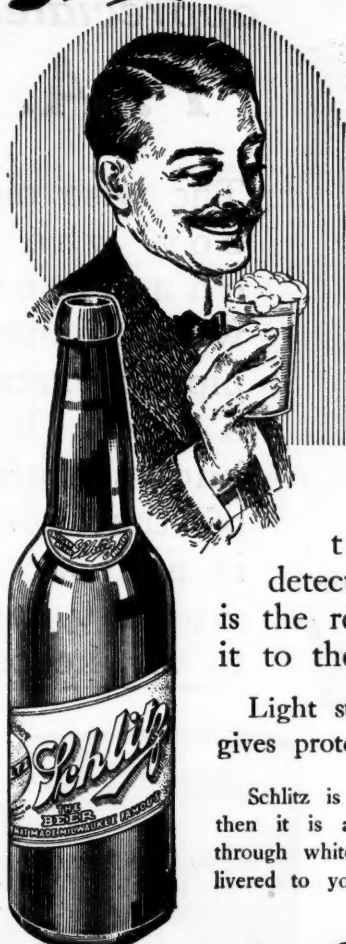
## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

E. F. S.—We give here the names and addresses of several of the leading mining journals: Mining and Scientific Review, San Francisco, Cal.; Western Outlook, Moscow, Idaho; Engineering and Mining Journal, New York; Mines and Minerals, Scranton, Pa.; Mining World, Chicago; Electrical Mining, Chicago; Mining Record, Denver, Colo.

C. S. T. asks: I was discharged June 16, 1911; re-enlisted June 29, 1911. Do I get the old clothing allowance; if I do,

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how much does the allowance amount to for the first six months? Answer: See A.R. 1172 and 1176.

J. L.—There is no authority in orders for making extra charge for clothing the large-sized man.

J. A. C.—For the circular regarding qualifications for second lieutenancies in the Philippine Scouts address the War Department, Washington, D.C.

M. L. M.—Address your specific questions regarding the prospects, pay, examination, etc., in Revenue Cutter Service to Revenue Cutter Division, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C. As to how much an officer can save on a \$1,700 salary depends upon the man.

CUSTER.—The dragons you refer to were probably a Virginia state organization, judging by the name. Address the Adjutant General of Virginia for further information.

F. B. I.—Jacob G. Galbraith is now lieutenant colonel of the 4th Cavalry and stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas.

RECRUITING asks: (1) Can a marine purchase his discharge after his first enlistment? (2) Enlisted in the U.S. Army Feb. 20, 1901; discharged Feb. 19, 1904; re-enlisted Feb. 22, 1904; discharged as private Feb. 21, 1907; re-enlisted in the U.S.M.C. May 9, 1908; will be discharged May 8, 1912. If I should re-enlist within three months would I get the three months' bonus? Answer: (1) No; only in the first enlistment; see Navy Regulations 1420(7). (2) Yes, as you are now drawing first enlistment pay.

PERCY.—An enlisted man cannot resign from the National Guard. He must either be duly discharged or dropped in accordance with military regulations. He can be transferred to another organization only by the consent of his immediate C.O. and the C.O. of the organization to which he desires transfer. If you originally enlisted for five years, and have completed three years' service, you can get your discharge under the three-year enlistment law, provided you have performed proper duty, and you are not delinquent to the company.

### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 25, 1911.

George Van Orden, Dorothea Stahl and Gilmore Stahl were among the little guests at the annual Christmas party and Christmas tree given by Miss Bella Farrell's kindergarten.

Lieut. A. J. Davis, of Fort Crook, Neb., who has been the guest of friends, has left for Atchison, Kas., to visit his mother-in-law, Mrs. John J. Ingalls. Lieut. and Mrs. Davis will spend the Christmas holidays with Mrs. Davis's sister, Mrs. J. E. Hunt, in Kansas City. Gen. and Mrs. R. D. Potts have issued invitations for a reception on New Year's Day. Ensign Luther Welsh, U.S.N., of Washington, D.C., is spending the Christmas holidays with his mother, Mrs. Luther Welsh, of Kansas City, Mo.

Surg. H. L. Dollard, U.S.N., will be at Haddon Hall, in Kansas City, for the winter. Capt. R. O. Mason, Field Art., has arrived here for a short stay from Fort Sill, Okla. Lieut. Leland Wadsworth, jr., 15th Cav., has gone to Troy, N.Y., to spend a month's leave.

Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Burtt will spend the holidays with friends in Chicago. Capt. H. G. Bishop and Capt. G. W. Exton have gone to New York city for the holidays. Mrs. McNair and children will be guests Christmas week of Mrs. McNair's parents, Gen. and Mrs. R. D. Potts. Mrs. Isaac

Erwin and Miss Ruth Erwin will be guests during the holidays of Lieut. and Mrs. J. G. Taylor. Capt. J. Robertson has left for Ponca City, Okla., to visit his brother during the Christmas vacation. Miss Anna Meany has arrived from Washington, D.C., to spend the holidays with Major and Mrs. M. M. Lenihan.

Capt. and Mrs. R. O. Van Horn are entertaining Mrs. Van Horn's aunt, Mrs. Wadsworth, of Washington, D.C. Mrs. J. D. Robertson has returned from a visit with Capt. and Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill, of New Orleans. Gen. and Mrs. R. D. Potts will have among their house guests for the coming holidays their granddaughter, Miss McNair, who is attending school at St. Mary's Academy, Knoxville, Ill.

Lieut. J. C. H. Lee and Lieut. S. C. Godfrey entertained Christmas Eve Lieut. W. H. Sage, jr., Lieut. C. C. Lee and Lieut. J. R. D. Mathewson, who attended the 1909 class at West Point, N.Y. Dr. and Mrs. Foster, of Fort Robinson, Neb., are guests of Dr. and Mrs. G. E. Griffin, en route to Florida, where they will spend the winter. Lieut. Lawrence E. Hohl, who has returned from the Philippines via Europe, is the guest of his uncle, Mr. W. W. Hooper, and Mrs. Hooper. Lieutenant Hohl will go to Nebraska to spend the Christmas holidays with his parents.

Mrs. C. C. Webb and son, Daniel De Witt, of Highland, Kas., are guests of Mrs. Webb's sisters, the Misses Barth, and of Col. Charles H. Barth, who has just returned from a four months' trip abroad. Mrs. C. R. Lloyd was hostess at a delightful luncheon Wednesday in honor of Mrs. C. J. Wilder, guest of Mrs. D. F. Craig. The guests were Mrs. John E. Stephens, Mrs. Oliver Edwards, Mrs. George Van Orden, Mrs. R. H. McMasters and Mrs. H. P. Hobbs. A pleasant Christmas party was given Wednesday afternoon by Miss Erminie Jones for her dancing class at Pope Hall. Many of the ladies and officers attended. Punch was served by Mrs. J. G. Hannah and Mrs. W. A. Kent. The hall was decorated with flags and Christmas greens. Favara appropriate to the season were given, and among those present were Misses Harriett, Francis and Catherine Barton, Dorothy McLain, Mildred Gowen, Margaret Kent, Marian Hannah, Marie Richardson, Alice and Eleanor Leonard, Dorothy Johnston, Dorothy Heintzelman, Martha Coleman, Dorothy and Nancy Ball, Corinne Stephens, Zelma Sayer, Grace Coleman, Katherine Munson, Dorothy Gordon, Henrietta Hall, Catherine Roberts, Marian and Florence Moses, Masters Nuna Watson, Elliot Gore, Tom Hannah, Phil Coleman, Neil Coleman, Walter and Clarence Vaughn, Russell Gudjohn, Bilsan and Charles Barth, Mark Gudjohn, Frank and Marc Stacey, John and Tom Roberts, Hamilton Smith, Jimmy Kruger, Willard McCormack, Richard Stevens, Joseph Caples and Lyman Munson.

Mr. Samuel Fuller gave a dancing party at Pope Hall Wednesday night. The Sunday school Christmas services were held in the post chapel Sunday at 2 p.m. A collection for Mercy Hospital in Kansas City was taken. The kindergarten class with a Christmas party at the old Signal Corps Barracks Saturday morning. The children presented their parents with little gifts which had been made by them, and they each delivered a recitation. The room was darkened and a letter read from Santa Claus, after which the tree was lighted and the presents distributed to the children. The morning closed with a "good-by" song. "A good-by" song. The present were Nancy Ball, Peggy Edwards, Eliza Boyd, Mary Goodrich, Elizabeth Sweeney, Virginia Fliske, Mary Parrish, Louise Whitehead, Jane Langdon, Betsy McAllister, Margaret Murtaugh, Roger Bates, Jack Toffey, Tom Hannah, Joseph Caples, Willard McCormack, Hamilton Smith, Richard Stephens, and Gibson Taylor.

Lieut. A. H. Carier, aid to Gen. R. D. Potts, has arrived for the holidays from Chicago. Dental Surg. H. G. Voorhies has arrived for duty.

Sunday evening at the Y.M.C.A. there was a special Christ-





*It's the old pipe-smoker that most appreciates*  
**P. A.**

The wise old boy who's chummed with a jimmy pipe for many a year. He knows right off that here is a tobacco worth trying to for keeps.

## PRINCE ALBERT

*the national joy smoke*

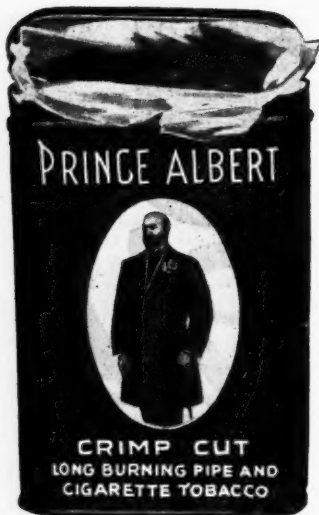
is a big surprise to the man who thinks he knows all about pipe tobaccos. A surprise in flavor, in fragrance, in coolness, a double surprise because *it won't bite the tongue.*

Prince Albert is crimp cut—ready for your pipe—long-burning and holds its fire close. Rolls up into bully cigarettes.

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Also in pound and half-pound tins.

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mas service, when four fine colored reels of pictures were shown, among them "The Passion Play." Christmas night a musical program was given. On the 26th there was a basketball game between Co. D, Signal Corps, and a picked team. Wednesday evening a bowling game, Service School Detachment vs. Co. M, Engineers, Thursday night Robert Cartwright's Bible class, Friday evening basketball.

Lieut. C. L. Baker, Med. Corps, of Augusta, Ga., has arrived. Mrs. Willis Uline and daughter Cynthia have arrived from Denver, Colo., to be guests during the holidays of Mrs. Uline's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, sr.

Capt. and Mrs. George W. Stuart announce the birth of a son Dec. 23. Miss Elizabeth Evans, daughter of Col. and Mrs. W. F. Evans, has arrived from St. Joseph, Mo., where she is attending school, to be the guest of her parents for the holidays. Major and Mrs. M. L. Walker entertained with a dinner Thursday evening, when covers were laid for Major and Mrs. John Murtaugh, Capt. and Mrs. E. D. Peek, Capt. and Mrs. L. V. Frazier, Lieut. and Mrs. Virgil L. Peterson and Lieut. and Mrs. J. J. Loving. Lieut. Burt W. Phillips and little daughter Isabel have gone to Cleveland to spend the holidays with Lieutenant Phillips' parents.

The Thursday Bridge Club was entertained this week by Mrs. J. B. Henry at the home of her parents, Major and Mrs. R. W. McCloughry. The club prizes were given to Mrs. Arthur M. Jackson and Mrs. John Dodsword, and the guests' prizes were given to Mrs. Mary Ryan Dreschel and Miss Eloise Catlin. Lieut. J. N. Hodges, C.E., has gone to San Antonio, Texas.

### LUDLOW BARRACKS.

Ludlow Barracks, P.I., Nov. 14, 1911.

Col. G. S. Young, in command of troops operating against hostile Moros in this vicinity, left Ludlow Barracks a short time ago for the Cotabato River country, for the purpose of sending out another expedition against these Moros. At Cotabato he picked up a detachment of the 21st Infantry, in charge of Lieutenant Uhl, and a detachment of Constabulary, in charge of Lieutenant Stephenson. He then proceeded by the river steamer Hall to Reina Regente, where he embarked thirty scouts. He then proceeded to Pikit, and from there sent out the expedition, in command of Lieutenant Kleitz, to the Pedatan District for a ten-day reconnaissance.

Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing spent a few hours at Ludlow on Monday of last week. Mrs. C. F. Armistead and her mother, Mrs. Tutt, have left for Manila, and will sail for the United States on the first available transportation. Lieut. H. D. Schultz has been officially notified of his promotion to the rank of first lieutenant and of his assignment to the 20th Infantry. Lieut. James Woolnough has gone to the Lake Lanao District to assume command of Co. G, relieving Lieutenant Schultz, who has gone to join his regiment. Mrs. R. Glass left on the Seward a few days ago and will sail from Manila for the United States as soon as transportation is available.

Capt. Chauncey B. Humphrey, who has been for several weeks on a map making detail, has returned here. He goes to Cotabato soon to assume command of Co. M. Lieut. Alfred J. Betcher, a recent graduate from West Point, assigned to the 21st Infantry, has reported for duty with his regiment.

A detachment in command of Captain Brambila and Lieutenant Taylor, after an absence of two weeks, has returned

to Ludlow Barracks. They hiked from this post along the Bulding trail, through the Ramayn Valley, going as far as Camp Keithley. From Camp Keithley they returned by way of the Vicars-Malabang road to Malabang, and took the launch from there to this post. The expedition was an important one, owing to the capture of some influential hostile Moros as well as a quantity of arms.

The officers and ladies of the garrison recently enjoyed the hospitality of Lieut. and Mrs. R. B. Hartz, of Cotabato, at a reception given in honor of Mrs. Fancher, sister of Lieutenant Hartz. The officers and ladies of the garrison assembled at the home of Col. and Mrs. Young on Tuesday evening to do full justice to the time-honored custom of celebrating Halloween. Each one had been requested to bring a musical instrument of some kind, and practically all the portable musical instruments invented since the days of Jubal were represented. They were all in serviceable condition and repeatedly gave rise to a fugued chorus with strange modulations and indeterminate melodies, but in beautiful harmony with the occasion. Grand marches, guessing contests, ducking for apples in a tub of water, and numerous other diversions afforded merriment for every minute. In ducking for apples one of the contestants was given a sudden lift, with the result that a drowning accident was narrowly averted. Late in the evening dainty refreshments were served. Mrs. Young, the genial hostess, was ably assisted by Miss Margaret Young and Miss Field.

Col. G. S. Young and Lieut. Col. Charles R. Noyes left on the Seward a few days ago for Manila as members of a court and they expect to be gone at least a month. During their absence Major A. Buffington is in command of this garrison.

### FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Dec. 10, 1911.

An enjoyable social affair held at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., was that given by Acting Steward John E. Dailey and wife in honor of the eighth birthday of their son, John Edward Dailey, jr., in the quarters of Co. I, 11th Infantry, Dec. 8, 1911.

The occasion was honored by having Col. and Mrs. Williams and Miss Rosalie Williams at the head of the center table, the other tables, handsomely decorated with cut flowers and ferns, forming the letter "D." The regimental colors and punch bowl were placed at the disposal of the efficient committee. Three hundred and fifty members of the garrison, which included about sixty-five officers and their ladies, enlisted men and friends from Cheyenne, partook of the hospitality of the gallant host and his good wife.

An excellent entertainment was provided just before dinner was served. The 11th Infantry orchestra rendered "Highland Laddie" and other appropriate airs during the dinner. John, jr., who was dressed in a Scotch suit, danced the Highland Fling in true Scottish style just preceding the banquet. Colonel Williams, whose youthful appearance was commented upon, acted as toastmaster in his usual happy manner. To the effort of the Colonel and his estimable wife much of the success was due. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Bundy assisted Col. and Mrs. Williams to make this birthday party a success.

Colonel Williams in his speech spoke highly of the Army career of the host, who has an enviable record as a gallant soldier, who as a Cavalryman and Infantryman fought through

many hard campaigns in the early days, and expressed the hope that John, jr., might emulate these heroic deeds and live to be a worthy son of a noble sire.

After all had partaken of the refreshments the tables were moved and the dining room prepared for dancing, in which officers and their ladies and the soldier lads and their sweethearts took part. The gifts to Johnny included a handsome gold ring with bloodstone setting from Colonel Williams, a diamond scarf pin from Chaplain Stull, trains of cars running upon real rails, boats, etc.

Battery B, 4th Artillery, celebrated the tenth anniversary of its organization on Dec. 16, 1911, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., in fine style, and the event was attended by several hundred people. Two hundred and thirty-four covers were spread, the tables having to be reset to accommodate the large attendance. The dining room was beautifully decorated with potted plants, colored electric lights, red, white and blue streamers, the national colors, cannon elaborately decorated, and the regimental colors noticeable, among which was the old flag of the 28th, incased in a frame, bearing many scars of battle that it received while having been carried to victory through many a hard fought battle in the Philippine campaign.

The program opened with a concert by the entire band of the regiment, three of the numbers being solos by its artists on their particular instruments. Just before the floor was cleared for dancing Chaplain Francis P. Joyce made an interesting address. The grand march was led by Col. A. B. Dyer and Mrs. Charles M. Tetric, wife of 1st Sergeant Tetric, of the battery, and Capt. Laurin L. Lawson and Mrs. Charles Bate, wife of the head cook of the battery. Quite a few officers, with their ladies, were present, among whom were noticed Col. A. B. Dyer and wife, Capt. and Mrs. L. L. Lawson, Dr. and Mrs. LeMay, Major and Mrs. George P. Skinner, Lieut. and Mrs. Leslie J. McNair, Lieut. and Mrs. Jacob L. Devers, Dr. and Mrs. Franklin F. Wing, Dr. and Mrs. Patterson, Lieut. Herbert Hayden and ladies, Capt. Frank S. Armstrong, 9th Cav., Major Kimball, Major Reno, Lieut. Wilbur Rogers, Capt. E. R. Wilson, Dr. Williamson, Chaplain Francis P. Joyce and many others. Cheyenne was well represented by the professional and business men with their ladies.

### PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Dec. 2, 1911.

The Ladies' Navy Relief Society gave a large card party in the reading room of the office building Tuesday evening. It was attended by all of the people on the station as given in a worthy cause, to aid the sick or needy families of enlisted men. Eleven tables of bridge and two of hearts were played. Prizes were won by Mrs. I. I. Yates, Mrs. R. Nicholson, Mrs. M. G. Cook, Dr. Cook and Captain Williams.

Major Berkeley, recently from the East coast, reported for duty at the marine barracks Monday and was accompanied by Mrs. Berkeley. Ensign R. E. Cassidy entertained at dinner on board the Goldsborough Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Cassidy, Ensigns Wilson and Murphy. Col. and Mrs. Doyen entertained at dinner Monday for Major and Mrs. Berkeley, Capt. and Mrs. Robertson and Paymr. and Mrs. George Brown.

Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Robertson entertained at Thanksgiving dinner for Asst. Civil Engr. and Mrs. R. M. Wardfield and son, and Paymr. and Mrs. George Brown, jr. entertained at Thanksgiving dinner for Paymr. and Mrs. R. Nicholson, W. R. Van Buren and John Hancock. Mrs. C. C. Fewell entertained at a bridge party and tea Tuesday for Mrs. F. C. Cook, Mrs. M. G. Cook, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Doyen, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Rossiter and Miss Doyen. Mrs. Doyen assisted the hostess in serving.

Col. and Mrs. C. A. Doyen entertained at dinner Monday for Major and Mrs. Berkeley, Capt. and Mrs. Robertson and Paymr. and Mrs. George Brown, jr. Lieut. and Mrs. W. J. Moses left Tuesday for San Francisco, where Mrs. Moses will spend the winter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hogan and Mr. Moses, after a month's visit, will probably be assigned to sea duty.

The gunboat Galveston will be completed Jan. 1, the Chattanooga Feb. 1, and the Charleston April 1. The life-saving tug Snohomish left Thursday after docking and repairs, and has gone to Neah Bay to relieve the Tahoma. Authority has been received to fit the cruiser Philadelphia up as a prison ship to take the place of the old prison ship Nipsic.

Gun. and Mrs. Nelson entertained last Saturday evening for Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Hicks and Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Smith. The occasion was Mrs. Nelson's birthday. The evening was spent in music given by that delightful entertainer, Mr. Hicks, with some of his best songs and stories.

The football team from the Philadelphia played Rainier Valley Athletic Club at Dugdale Park, Seattle, Sunday afternoon, losing by a score of 8 to 12. The sailors had everything in sight the first few innings and according to Tom McDonald, coach for Seattle, should have had one more touchdown to their credit. However, the ruling was against them and they took their defeat good naturedly. Two of their best men were out, which left weak spots in the line which Seattle found and took advantage of.

The marine officers' quarters at the West end of the yard will be ready for occupancy by Jan. 1 and will probably be occupied by Colonel Doyen and family and Major and Mrs. Berkeley. The third house has not yet been assigned. The new hospital will be ready for occupancy about Jan. 1. The heating system is in and other equipment is being shipped from the East. All appliances are standard and of the very latest and most up-to-date patterns. A fine ambulance is on its way from the East, and bids are out for a fine team of horses. There are now about forty beds occupied at the old hospital. The new hospital will have seventy beds, and in case of emergency 100 can be put in. The hospital should have been larger for when the fleet was in there were eighty patients on several occasions. A wing can be added to the East at any time.

### FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Dec. 23, 1911.

The sad death of Capt. W. H. H. Chapman which took place last Monday, Dec. 18, at Fort Douglas, has cast a gloom over the entire garrison. Captain Chapman was ill only five days, and his death came as a great blow not alone to his wife and three sons, but to the whole regiment, with which he has been connected since his West Point days. His body was taken to the national cemetery at San Francisco, his brother, H. V. Chapman, and his two sons, Henley and Billie, accompanying it. Mrs. Chapman was obliged to remain here with her youngest son, who was too ill to be told of his father's death. The funeral was held at the chapel at Fort Douglas, Dean Samuel R. Collday, of St. Mark's Cathedral, officiating. The pallbearers were Major W. P. Burnham, Capt. R. W. Mearns, Capt. W. B. Graham, Lieut. W. B. Wallace, John S. McGleery and George C. Bowen. The members of Co. F, Captain Chapman's company, were present in a body and at the conclusion of the services a special firing squad fired the customary salute and "taps" was sounded before the departure of the train bearing Captain Chapman's body to San Francisco. There it will be met by a military escort, under command of Capt. Douglas McCaskey, a brother of Mrs. Chapman, to be buried with full military honors.

For the first time in many years the post people will be without any Christmas celebration, this being partly on account of the gloom over the post and partly because only a very few children are in the garrison at present. The little son of Mrs. Chapman, who has been so seriously ill, is recovering satisfactorily, and Mrs. Chapman, in company with her mother, Mrs. McCaskey, and the small boy will leave as soon after Christmas as he is able to travel to join her two older sons in San Francisco and go to San Diego for the rest of the winter.

Major Edmund Wilkes, a veteran resident of Salt Lake, and the father of Mrs. H. D. Styer, has gone to Fort Niagara to spend the holidays with his daughter and her children. Major Wilkes has been a resident of Salt Lake since the very early days and is connected with many of the public affairs of the city.

Lieut. Stephen Wallace, U.S.N., son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Wallace, of Salt Lake, passed through Ogden early last week on his way West to sail from San Francisco for the Orient, where he will be attached to the Pacific Fleet. Lieut.





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and Mrs. Samuel M. Parker arrived from West Point, Lieutenant Parker having been released from duty there at his own request, and they are now settled in No. 20 at Fort Douglas. Other new arrivals at the post are Lieut. and Mrs. Henry M. Nelly and their two children, also from West Point, and Mrs. Willey E. Dawson, transferred from Fort Porter to Vancouver Barracks, expected to be visitors in the city for a time on their way West.

#### GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, Dec. 23, 1911.

The seventy-second anniversary ball given by the Galveston Artillery Club Dec. 5 at Hotel Galvez was the most brilliant event of the social season. The decorations were exceedingly pretty, the loggia and terrace were canopied in and elaborately decorated with United States and Texas flags. Among the debutantes and elegantly gowned ladies present were Miss Jane Alvey, only daughter of Capt. and Mrs. James Perrie Alvey; Miss Anne Minor, daughter of the late Lucian Minor; Miss Lydia Brown, Miss Emily Dorsey, Miss Florence Johnstone, of Washington, D.C.; Mrs. Edmund M. Blake, Mrs. Kenneth Bailey Harmon, Mrs. James Bourke, Mrs. Horace Fletcher Spurgeon, Mrs. William Murray, Mrs. Earl I. Brown, Major Blake, commanding officer of Fort Crockett, Lieut. H. H. C. Richards, N. M. Beardslee and F. E. Kingman were among the guests.

Major and Mrs. Edmund M. Blake are entertaining Mrs. Blake's parents, Gen. and Mrs. Joseph P. Farley, of Washington, D.C., at Fort Crockett. Miss Anne Minor, one of the season's debutantes, and a sister of Lieut. Lucian Minor, U.S.N., was honored of a beautiful bridge party given by Mrs. Lucian Minor recently at the home of her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Nicholas Weekes. Mrs. Minor and her little daughter Nancy left Dec. 15 for Boston to join Lieutenant Minor, navigating officer of the Chester, just returned from a cruise of the Mediterranean.

Misses Rebecca and Elva Truheart gave a reception Dec. 16 in honor of their debutante cousin, Miss Anne Minor, which was the social event of that date. Major and Mrs. E. M. Blake, Misses Olivia and Aylife Blake and Lieut. and Mrs. Kenneth B. Harmon, and Lieutenants Beardslee, Kingman and Richards attended the brilliant dance at Hotel Galvez on Dec. 19, given by Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Robertson in honor of their debutante daughter.

Messdames Harmon and Spurgeon attended the bridge party given by Mrs. Seth M. Morris in honor of Miss Moody. Misses Minor and Alvey and Mr. Richard Walker attended the box party given at the Grand Opera House by Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett D. Moore in honor of her debutante sister, Miss Lorna Byrne, and her guest, Miss Lorna Carr, of St. Louis. Misses Alvey and Minor and Miss Olivia and Aylife Blake attended the reception given by Mrs. S. G. Ferrier in honor of Miss Ferrier and Miss Moody.

Major and Mrs. E. M. Blake and Lieutenants Beardslee and Kingman attended the dance given by Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Moody, Jr., Dec. 12 at their palatial home, when they formally introduced their debutante daughter, Miss Mary Elizabeth Moody. Messdames E. M. Blake, Kenneth B. Harmon, James Bourke, William Murray and Earl J. Brown and Mrs. Lucian Minor attended the reception given by Mrs. W. L. Moody, Jr., in honor of her debutante granddaughter, Miss Mary E. Moody. Lieutenants Beardslee and Kingman, and Misses Alvey and Minor attended the bridge party given by Misses Adele and Erna Lange on the evening of Dec. 15. Mrs. John C. Walker is visiting in San Antonio, the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Richard Cocke Burleson, at Fort Sam Houston.

#### HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Honolulu, H.T., Dec. 8, 1911.

Major Gen. Arthur Murray, here on an official inspection trip for the past few weeks, left for the coast on Dec. 6 on the S.S. Wilhelmina. He was accompanied by Mrs. Murray, Col. R. G. Ebert, chief surgeon of this division, Major John C. Gilmore, C.A.C., and Capt. Malin Craig, aid to General Murray. At the wharf to bid farewell to the distinguished departing guest were many prominent Army, Navy and Marine officers. The band of the 2d Infantry, from Schofield Barracks, was on hand to send the party homeward with the sweet strains of Hawaiian music, and the Royal Hawaiian band joined the military musicians, alternately playing appropriate selections. The native band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner" when the ship was rounding the channel for the open sea. The Royal Hawaiian band excels in playing our national anthem.

The five cruisers of the Pacific Fleet, with Rear Admiral C. Thomas in command, have been coaling. On Saturday night the U.S.S. Colorado, at naval wharf No. 3, was coaling; the ship was lighted with the searchlights turned on the wharf where the coal was piled ready for the basket transportation to the ship's bunkers. The bright light and the sweet music by the ship's band made the task so pleasant that the good crew joked and worked so quickly, evenly and willingly, even in the coal dust, that it all passed as a pleasant game.

Capt. John Morris Ellicott, in command of the U.S.S. Maryland, is receiving a cordial welcome at this port from many old friends. Rear Admiral Thomas entertained at a charming dinner party aboard his flagship on Monday for Major Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray, Gen. and Mrs. M. M. Macomb and Mrs. Chauncey Thomas. The California, Admiral Thomas's ship, was beautifully dressed for the occasion.

Dr. and Mrs. E. K. Johnstone, of Fort Shafter, entertained at a dinner party in compliment to Col. R. G. Ebert on Monday. To meet the chief surgeon of the Western Division were the Chief Surgeon, Department of Hawaii, and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Schlanser, Capt. and Mrs. G. D. Freeman, Jr., and Miss Marjory Allan, of Redland, Cal., a house guest, who assisted Dr. and Mrs. Johnstone in dispensing the well known hospitality of No. 4.

Major General Murray and General Macomb held a splendid review of all troops stationed at the Leilehua reservation on Tuesday. It was a grand sight and passed off most successfully. The entire garrisons of Leilehua reservation were in-

vited to a tea party given on Tuesday afternoon at the 2d Infantry clubhouse at Schofield Barracks. Mrs. P. E. Marquart presided at the tea table. Mrs. Marquart's costume was attractively beautiful, in perfect harmony with the ornaments of her tea table. Mrs. Alfred A. Pruden was handsome as the presiding genius of the punch bowl. Mrs. Pruden wore a beautiful dress of white and blue with trimmings to match. On Wednesday morning the Service Bridge Club met with Mrs. T. H. Cunningham at Schofield Barracks in the 5th Cavalry line. Mrs. P. E. Marquart assisted Mrs. Cunningham as hostess at this session. Mrs. Daniel D. Gregory won first honors, and received a veil of the newest style. Mrs. A. W. Gullion won second prize, a handsome Chinese card case.

Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph A. McAndrew, 2d Inf., gave a lovely dinner party on Wednesday at their Schofield Barracks home for Lieut. and Mrs. Clement H. Wright, Lieut. and Mrs. L. O. Mathews and Lieut. and Mrs. A. W. Gullion.

Honolulu H.T., Dec. 15, 1911.

Dec. 14, 1911, was the most historical day for the Hawaiian Islands and for the U.S. Service stationed here since the raising of the Stars and Stripes over the executive building at Honolulu when these fair islands became a territory of the United States.

It has been the happy and distinguished duty of Capt. C. H. Harlow, U.S.N., to take his ship, the U.S.S. California, into Pearl Harbor, the first man-of-war to enter this future great harbor and drydock of the Pacific Ocean. Invitations were issued by Admiral Thomas to Governor Walter F. Frear and his official staff of territorial civilian officials. The captains of the other four cruisers, prominent civilians, representatives of the Navy, Army and Marine Corps, with newspaper representatives, gathered at the naval wharf yesterday morning, Dec. 14, at 9:30. The California was hoisted. On reaching the ship's end of the gateway Admiral Thomas, the commander-in-chief of all the ships in these waters, stood first and with a hearty handshake bade his invited guests welcome to the California. Captain Harlow was next, then Comdr. W. J. Terhune, chief of staff, and the other officers of Admiral Thomas's personal staff. About noon a triumphal entry was made into Pearl Harbor amid the shrieking of whistles and booming of canon, waving of flags, shouts of thousands of natives and Americans, making a mighty chorus of united happiness and gratification at the mighty accomplishment of this great step forward.

#### SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 19, 1911.

Mrs. Charles Vogdes was hostess Thursday afternoon at a charming bridge party at her home at Fifth and Redwood streets, when she was assisted by her daughters, Misses Blanche and Marion. The rooms were decorated with holly and greenery, with poinsettias and white roses, forming a most tasty combination. Eight tables were set for the game, and those present included Mrs. Otto A. Nesmith, Mrs. John Stafford, Mrs. Mason Jackson, Mrs. John L. Schon, Mrs. William R. Maize, Mrs. John McClellan, Mrs. J. G. Ballinger, Mrs. Ullo, Mrs. Uriel Sebree and Mrs. Anthony W. Vogdes, of the local Army and Navy circle. On Friday afternoon a second bridge party was given by the same hostess, her guests including Mrs. Lohr, Mrs. U. S. Macy, Mrs. Chaffee Grant and Mrs. Arthur Balentine, and the Misses Bridges, Wrenshall, Parmelee and Ullo.

Col. W. S. Patten, U.S.A., retired, Mrs. Patten and maid, from New York city, are guests at the U. S. Grant Hotel for the winter. One of the most enjoyable of the recent dancing parties among the younger set was that given by the H.P.'s of the San Diego High School at the Zlac Rowing Club boathouse. The patronesses were Mrs. John L. Schon and Mrs. F. I. Kendall. About seventy-five guests were present, including Miss Leslie Schon, daughter of Capt. John L. Schon, U.S.A., retired.

Lord and Lady Tweedmouth have arrived in this country from London and have engaged apartments at Hotel del Coronado for the winter season. Lord Tweedmouth is an enthusiastic polo player and will participate in the games which will begin at the Coronado Country Club in January. Lord Alistair Leveson Gower, son of the Duke of Sutherland, will accompany the Tweedmouths here. They will be joined later by Lord Innes-Ker and Lord Herbert.

#### AUGUR BARRACKS.

Augur Barracks, Jolo, P.I., Nov. 1, 1911.

All is excitement here now owing to the disarming of the Moros. General Pershing was here a short while ago and announced that within the month the order would be out. The camp at Seit Lake was entered by two Moros at night about three weeks ago and Sergeant Homilius, of Troop K, was killed and two soldiers, one from Troop M and the other from Troop K hurt, Barnes dying since. Lieutenant Coppock, in command of Troop K, proved himself a hero by killing the Moro, the other Moro escaping. This week Major Steele is in camp with three troops and one company of Infantry.

A battery of Artillery is expected on the Liscum to-morrow. We are all looking forward to quite a little moving, as Major Winn, Captains Herron, Fitch and Margetts will be here soon. The regiment is very joyful over the news that we may go to Fort Riley on our return and that we will leave in May. A great many are leaving now.

Lieut. and Mrs. Mrs. Lieut. and Mrs. McGee, Lieut. and Mrs. Ewin will return from Japan on the next Seward. Capt. and Mrs. Harvey are in Manila. Captain Harvey being ordered to the hospital for awhile. Lieut. and Miss McGee have returned from Manila, Lieutenant McGee being a great deal better. Miss McGee will remain here until after Christmas. She has been the guest of honor at a great many nice dinners. Major and Mrs. Steele entertaining her and her brother on Saturday night, with Lieutenant Schoenfeld, Lieutenant Morrison and Dr. O'Malley, of the gunboat Quiros. The officers of the Quiros gave a large moonlight party on the boat on Wednesday evening for Mr. and Mrs. Coppock, Capt. and Mrs. Chapman, Capt. and Mrs. Cullen, Lieut. and Mrs. McGee, Lieut. and Mrs. Tyner, Captain King, Lieutenants Beavers, Gordon and Brett. The boat has gone on orders to China.

Capt. and Mrs. Cullen entertained at dinner recently for Major and Mrs. Wolfe, Lieut. and Mrs. Abbott, Lieut. and Miss McGee. Capt. and Mrs. Burroughs gave a large dinner on the 23d for Capt. and Mrs. Cullen, Captains Hawkins and Carswell, Lieutenants Taulber, Gordon and Dr. Lusk. Lieut. and Mrs. Abbott gave a hop supper recently for Miss Boynton, who left on the last transport for the States. Lieut. and Mrs. Tyner gave a dinner for the "widows" whose husbands are in the field on Monday. Messdames Steele, West, Coppock, Burroughs, Martin being the guests. Dr. and Mrs. Bastion gave a large dinner Thursday night for Major and Mrs. Wolfe, Capt. and Mrs. Burroughs, Lieut. and Mrs. Coppock, Captain Carswell and Dr. Austin.

## THE ARMY.

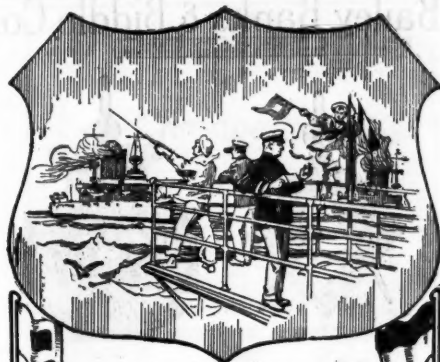
### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

#### Eastern Division.

Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant.  
Department of the East.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.  
Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills.  
The Panama Canal Zone.

#### Central Division.

Hqrs., Chicago, Ill., Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts in temporary command.  
Department of the Lakes.—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt.  
Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith.



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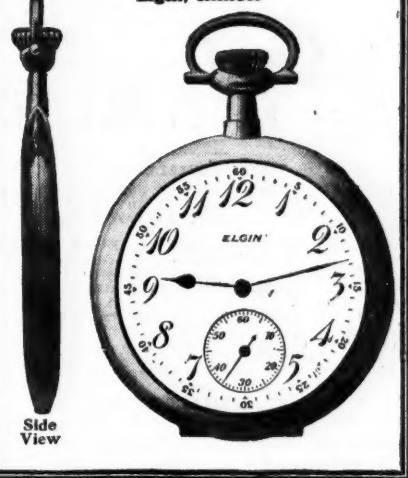
Like the personnel of the Navy, it is above reproach, and faithful in every emergency. In heavy service, in maneuvers, or in shore duty it keeps the precision of the sun; unharmed by weather, powder smoke or concussion.

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15 and 17 jewels, and 17 jewels adjusted. Cased in 14 K and 18 K solid gold. Also in 25-year filled cases. Prices range from \$25 to \$75. Cased and timed at the Elgin Watch Works. Guaranteed perfect. Sold by best jewelers.

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Department of Texas.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan.

#### Western Division.

Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal., Major Gen. Arthur Murray.  
Department of California.—Hqrs., Fort Miley, San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush.  
Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus.  
Department of Hawaii.—Hqrs., Honolulu, H.T. Brig. Gen. H. H. Macomb.

#### Philippines Division.

Hqrs., Manila, P.I., Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.  
Department of Luzon.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston.  
Department of the Visayas.—Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. George S. Anderson.  
Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

A, B and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; E and M, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; F and L, in Philippines—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1905; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

#### FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Ambulance Co. No. 3, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, P.I.

#### ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; E and H, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—Will sail for U.S. March 15, 1912, for station at Ft. Leavenworth; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; G, Ft. De Russy, H.T.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. Cos. K and L will leave Ft. Leavenworth about Dec. 31 for San Francisco, to sail from there Jan. 5, 1912, for Manila. Co. I will embark at Portland, Ore., about March 5, 1912, for Honolulu to relieve Co. G, which will sail for U.S. about March 15, 1912, for station at Ft. Leavenworth.

#### CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troops A, B, C and D, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; Troops I, K, L and M, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Will sail for United States about July 15, 1912. Hqrs., eight troops and Machine-gun Platoon will proceed to Ft. Meade, S.D., and four troops to Ft. Snelling, Minn.

3d Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas. Ten troops will sail for Philippines on June 5, 1912, and two troops on Aug. 5, 1912.

4th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and K, Ft. Bliss, Texas; Troops I and L at Ft. Apache, Ariz. Nine



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2216



2221

## Masonic Emblems

For Master Mason's Degree, Chapter, Knight Templar and 32nd degree, also Mystic Shrine. A large assortment of Lapel Buttons, Brooches, Rings and Charms, in plain and jeweled styles, kept in stock for immediate selection. Illustrations and prices mailed upon request.

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troops will sail for Philippines on May 6, 1912, and three troops on Sept. 5, 1912.

5th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Hawaii.  
6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.  
7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila.  
P.I. Hqs. arrived March 4, 1911.  
8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila.  
P.I. Hqs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910.  
9th Cav. (colored).—Entire Regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.  
10th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.  
11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.  
12th Cav.—Hqs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H. Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.  
13th Cav.—Entire regiment at Fort Riley, Kas.  
14th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. To sail for the United States about June 15, 1912.  
15th Cav.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan.

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Hqs., Batteries D, E and F, Schofield Bks., H.T.; A, B and C in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. A and B, arrived April 2, 1910, and C, Oct. 31, 1910.  
2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Hqs., D, E and F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A, B, C in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—A and B, arrived April 1, 1911, and C, July 2, 1910.  
3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqs., and Batteries A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.  
4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.  
5th Field Art. (Light).—Hqs., and A, B, C, E and F, Ft. Sill, Okla.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.  
6th Field Art. (Horse).—Entire regiment, Ft. Riley, Kas.

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station.	Company and Station.
1st. Ft. McKinley, Me.	62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
3d. At Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	64th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
4th. Ft. McKim, N.J.	65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
5th. Ft. Williams, Me.	66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.	68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.	70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	Will sail for Manila March 5, 1912.
11th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.	71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.
13th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Will sail for U.S. April 15, 1912, for station at Presidio, S.F.	73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.	74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.	77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
18th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.	78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	80th. Key West Bks., Fla.
21st. Ft. Howard, Md.	81st. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
23d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.	83d. Ft. Strong, Mass.
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.	Manila, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1911.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.	85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	86th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.	87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.	89th. Ft. Williams, Me.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	90th. In Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.	91st. Jackson Bks., Fla.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.	92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.	93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
36th. Ft. Mott, N.J.	95th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1911.
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.	98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.	99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.	100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
42d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.	101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.	102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.	103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.	104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.	105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.	106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	107th. Ft. Williams, Me.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.	108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
50th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
51st. Ft. McKinley, Me.	110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.	111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
54th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
55th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.	114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
57th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.	118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
60th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	119th. Ft. Washington, Md.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.	120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
	121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.
	122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
	123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
	124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
	125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
127th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.  
128th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.  
129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
132d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
134th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
138th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.  
139th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.  
140th. Ft. Howard, Md.  
141st. Ft. McHenry, Md.  
142d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 2, 1911.  
143d. Ft. Washington, Md.  
144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
146th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
147th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
149th. Ft. Casey, Wash.  
150th. Ft. Ward, Wash.  
151st. Ft. Andrews, Mass.  
152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.  
153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.  
154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
155th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.  
157th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
158th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
159th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.  
160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.  
162d. Ft. Dade, Fla.  
163d. Ft. Pickens, Fla.  
164th. Jackson Bks., N.Y.  
165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
170th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.  
\*Mine companies.

Coast Artillery bands.—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio of S.F.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Philippines; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. Du Pont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Screven, Ga.

## INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouver Bks., Wash. To sail for the Philippines about March 5, 1912, from Portland, Ore.  
2d Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Schofield Bks., H.T.; Arrived March 30, 1911.  
3d Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. To sail for United States March 15, 1912.  
4th Inf.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Crook, Neb.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.  
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y., with the exception of Cos. G and H, which are at Madison Bks., N.Y.  
6th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Arrived Jan. 31, 1910.  
7th Inf.—Entire regiment ordered to sail from Manila, P.I., for San Francisco, Cal., about Dec. 15, 1911, for station at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
8th Inf.—Entire regiment, Presidio, Monterey, Cal. Will sail for Manila about Feb. 5, 1912.  
9th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Hqs. arrived May 2, 1910.  
10th Inf.—Entire regiment Canal Zone, Panama. Arrived Oct. 4, 1911.  
11th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.  
12th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. To sail for U.S. about Jan. 15, 1912.  
13th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Arrived Oct. 31, 1911.  
14th Inf.—Hqs., and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. William H. Harrison, Mont.; Cos. A, B, C and D, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.  
15th Inf.—Entire regiment sailed for Manila, P.I., Nov. 6, 1911. Address Manila, P.I.  
16th Inf.—Hqs., and Cos. F, G, H and K, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; C and I, Ft. Liscomb, Alaska; D and M, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; B and E, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A and L, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska. Ft. Egbert, Alaska, is garrisoned by two officers and thirty men, drawn from Ft. William H. Seward. Regiment arrived in Alaska, July, 1910.  
17th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. McPherson, Ga.  
18th Inf.—Hqs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Platoon, Whipple Bks., Ariz.  
19th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Arrived March 4, 1910.  
20th Inf.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Philippines—address Manila. Ordered to sail for San Francisco Dec. 15, 1911, and will take station at Fort Douglas, Utah; E, F, G and H, Fort Douglas, Utah.  
21st Inf.—In Philippines—address Manila. Arrived Oct. 5, 1909. To sail for United States April 15, 1912, and disembark at Portland, Ore.  
22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.  
23d Inf.—Hqs., and E, F, G, H, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Bliss, Texas; A, B, C and D, Ft. McIntosh, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. Baker, Cal.  
24th Inf. (colored).—Sailed from San Francisco for Manila Dec. 5, 1911. Address Manila, P.I.  
25th Inf. (colored).—Hqs., A, B, C and D, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. George Wright, Wash.  
26th Inf.—Hqs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Brady, Mich.  
27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.  
28th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. Snelling, Minn.  
29th Inf.—Hqs., and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; Cos. A, B and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; C, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.; E, F, G and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.  
30th Inf.—Hqs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I and M, Ft. Mason, Cal. Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; F and G, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.  
Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

## THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Dec. 26. Later changes will be found on another page.

## ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander-in-Chief.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Osterhaus.) Capt. William R. Rush. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. John Hood. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Edward E. Capehart. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Henry B. Wilson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
Second Division.  
Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander.  
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Roger Welles. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John A. Hoenes. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James H. Oliver. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Thomas Snowden. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Harry McL. P. Huse. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## Third Division.

Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, Commander.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Ad-



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miral Ward.) Capt. George R. Clark. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William L. Howard. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William J. Maxwell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Frederick L. Chapin. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Wilson W. Buchanan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. Marbury Johnston. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Joel R. P. Pringle. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Hilary P. Jones. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John D. McDonald. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## Fifth Division.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, Commander.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fiske.) Capt. Richard M. Hughes. Arrived Dec. 22 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Charles C. Marsh. At Fort Monroe, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser) 8 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Hughes. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CHESTER (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Benton C. Decker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
SALEM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Lloyd H. Chandler. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## Fleet Auxiliary.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Owen Hill. Arrived Dec. 23 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
LEBANON (range ship). Chief Bsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Bsn. Walter J. Wortman. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bsn. Frederick Muller. Sailed Dec. 21 from Key West, Fla., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Manley F. Gates. Arrived Dec. 20 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter S. Anderson. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

## First Division.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. Charles H. Harlow. At Honolulu, H.T.  
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. John M. Ellicott. At Honolulu, H.T.  
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. At Honolulu, H.T.

## Second Division.

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, Commander.  
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Southerland.) Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. At Honolulu, H.T.  
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. At Honolulu, H.T.

## Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Charles A. Brand. Arrived Dec. 24 at Honolulu, H.T.

## PACIFIC RESERVE SQUADRON.

Capt. Charles F. Pond, Commanding.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Arrived Dec. 23 at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

## ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander-in-Chief.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson ordered to command. Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet, as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

## First Division.

SARATOGA, A.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Harrison A. Biapham. At Shanghai, China.  
ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Richard H. Jackson. Arrived Dec. 23 at Shanghai, China.  
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Samuel S. Robinson. Arrived Dec. 23 at Shanghai, China.  
NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Miller. Arrived Dec. 23 at Shanghai, China. The New Orleans is under orders to proceed to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., to be placed out of commission.

## Second Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Stuart W. Cake. At Canton, China.  
ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At Kiukiang, China.  
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Chester M. Knepper. At Hankow, China.  
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Edward D. Washburn. At Ichang, China.  
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Yochow, China.  
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At Canton, China.

## Third Division.

PAMPANGA, G. Lieut. Charles A. Woodruff. Cruising in Philippine waters.



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QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John W. Schoenfeld. At Hankow, China. RAINBOW (transport). (Temporary flagship of Rear Admiral Murdock.) 17 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Alexander N. Mitchell. At Shanghai, China.

## In Reserve.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Emil P. Svarz. In reserve. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol. Arrived Dec. 25 at Amoy, China.

## TUGS.

CHOCTAW, Chief Bttn. John Mahoney. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there. OSCOLA, Chief Bttn. P. Emery. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there. PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Arthur W. Sears. Sailed Dec. 23 from Manila, P.I., for Amoy, China. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal. POTOMAC, Chief Bttn. Stephen McCarthy. Sailed Dec. 21 from Key West, Fla., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. TOLMESH, Bttn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there. UNCAS, Bttn. William J. Drummond. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. WOMPATUCK, Bttn. Emory F. Hosmer. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

## VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABAREDA (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. At Shanghai, China. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal. AJAX (collier) merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. Arrived Dec. 20 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal. AMPHITRITE, M., Chief Bttn. Patrick Shanahan. At Memphis, Tenn. Address there. The Amphitrite is assigned to duty with the Missouri Naval Militia and is en route to St. Louis, but has been forced to remain at Memphis on account of low water in the river. ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. Sailed Dec. 24 from the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there. BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. Sailed Dec. 19 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, H.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. Sailed Dec. 23 from Lambert Point, Va., for Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. CASTINE (tender). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. CHEYENNE, M., Chief Bttn. Frederick R. Hazard. In commission in reserve. At Tacoma, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington. CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. William R. Furlong. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia. CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Ordered placed in commission second reserve Feb. 1 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. CYCLOPS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. Arrived Dec. 23 at Sewall Point, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Ordered placed in commission second reserve Jan. 2 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Philip H. Hammond. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Comdr. George W. Laws. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there. EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Ulysses S. Macy. Surveying on the southern coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. FLORIDA, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Capt. Harry S. Knapp. Arrived Dec. 23 at Galveston, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. HANNIBAL, Comdr. George N. Hayward. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Arthur St. C. Smith. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George C. Sweet. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. LEONIDAS (collier) merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. Joseph W. Oman. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Gaston D. Johnstone. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. MARBLEHEAD (cruiser). Bttn. Harry T. Johnson. At San Francisco, Cal. In commission in reserve and assigned to the California Naval Militia. Send mail to San Francisco, Cal. MARS (collier) merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. Arrived Dec. 20 at Sewall Point, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott. In reserve at the navy yard; Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns.

Lieut. Comdr. Powers Symington. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there. MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Edgar B. Larimer. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Volney O. Chase. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there. NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. William D. Frideaux, master. At Shanghai, China. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal. NASHVILLE, G., Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. NAVAJO (tug). Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address there. NEPTUNE (collier) merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. NERO (collier) merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. Sailed Dec. 17 from Valparaiso, Chile, for Panama, en route to San Francisco. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia. PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George G. Mitchell. Surveying the South coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. PEORIA, G., Comdr. Michael J. Wilkinson. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there. PETREL, G., Comdr. Douglas E. Dismukes. Arrived Dec. 21 at New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Henry F. Bryan. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there. PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. SAN FRANCISCO, P.C., Comdr. William H. G. Bullard. Arrived Dec. 20 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. SCORPION, G., Lieut. Comdr. Walter S. Croasley. At Trieste, Austria. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail there. TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Philip Williams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. George B. Landenberger. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Frank L. Hoagland. Hoboken, N.J. Address there. The Tonopah is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of New Jersey. UTAH, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Capt. William S. Benson. Arrived Dec. 23 at Galveston, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail there. VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. WHEELING, Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. De Witt Blamer. Ordered to command. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Chief Bttn. Edwin Murphy. At Erie, Pa. Address there. YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Levi C. Bertolette. Arrived Dec. 19 at Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Comdr. E. W. Eberle, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet). 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John K. Robinson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### Seventh Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

REID (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. William H. Allen. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Herbert F. Leary. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. John P. Jackson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. Edward C. S. Parker. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

### Eighth Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DRAYTON (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur McArthur. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

### Ninth Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PERKINS (flagboat). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

MAYRANT, Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

STERETT, Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

WALKE, Lieut. Charles R. Train. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

WARRINGTON, Lieut. Walter M. Hunt. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

### Tenth Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATTERSON (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Julius F. Hellweg. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

TRIPE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank D. Berrien. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

## Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. John T. G. Stapler, Commanding.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

SEVERN (tender). Lieut. John T. G. Stapler. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

C-2 (submarine). Ensign Claudius R. Hyatt. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

C-3 (submarine). Ensign John W. Barnett, jr. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

## The Pre-eminent Cavées of Champagne

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MOET & CHANDON WHITE SEAL "VERY DRY" MOET & CHANDON IMPERIAL CROWN "REMY"

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C-4 (submarine). Lieut. John T. G. Stapler. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

C-5 (submarine). Ensign Worrall R. Carter. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

### Third Submarine Division.

Ensign Warren G. Child, Commanding.

Send mail for boats of division to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

YOSEMITE (tender). Ensign Alfred H. Miles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-1 (submarine). Ensign Lee P. Warren. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-2 (submarine). Ensign Robert A. Burg. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-3 (submarine). Ensign Warren G. Child. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

## PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, Commander.

Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. C. S. Vanderbeck. At San Diego, Cal.

### First Torpedo Division.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Ensign Charles L. Best. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Ensign Irving H. Mayfield. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Harold Jones. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

TRUXTUN (destroyer). Lieut. Randolph P. Scudder. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

### Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Ross S. Culp, Commander.

PREBLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. William A. Glassford, jr. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Ensign Thomas A. Symington. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Ensign William F. Newton. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

### Third Torpedo Division.

Ensign Henry R. Keller, Commander.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. John E. Pond. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Richard E. Cassidy. At Bremerton Wash.

ROWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Robert Gross. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

### First Submarine Division.

Lieut. James P. Olding, Commander.

A-3 (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.

A-5 (submarine). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At San Diego, Cal.

FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.

## ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

### First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Burton H. Green, Commander.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. Robert V. Lowe. At Shanghai, China.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Burton H. Green. Sailed Dec. 25 from Fuchau, China, for Shanghai, China.

BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Robert W. Cabaniss. At Nanking, China.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign John C. Cunningham. In reserve at Cavite, P.I.

DALE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank J. Fletcher. Arrived Dec. 23 at Shanghai, China.

DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Carroll S. Graves. Arrived Dec. 16 at Shanghai, China.

### First Submarine Division.

Ensign Ernest D. McWhorter, Commanding.

MOHICAN (tender). At Manila, P.I.

A-2 (submarine). Ensign James M. Murray. At Manila, P.I.

A-4 (submarine). Ernest D. McWhorter. At Manila, P.I.

A-6 (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr. At Manila, P.I.

A-7 (submarine). Ensign Charles M. Yates. At Manila, P.I.

### Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Annapolis.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. Donald P. Morrison, Commanding.

Torpedoboats Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Biddle and Stringham.

### Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Charleston.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commanding.

Destroyers—Macdonough and Worden; torpedoboats—Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, DeLong, Ericsson, Mackenzie, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes; submarines—A-1, B-1, B-2, B-3; and the old cruiser Atlanta which is used as a barracks for the men of the division. The Worden arrived Dec. 24 at the navy yard, New York, for certain tests.

### Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Mare Island.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. Harvey W. McCormack, Commander.

Torpedoboats Davis and Fox.



## Criminal Neglect of Skin and Hair

Cuticura soap and ointment do so much for poor complexions, red, rough hands, and dry, thin and falling hair, and cost so little that it is almost criminal not to use them. Think of the suffering entailed by neglected skin troubles—mental because of disfigurement—physical because of pain. Think of the pleasure of a clear skin, soft white hands and good hair. These blessings are often only a matter of a little thoughtful, timely care, viz.:—warm baths with Cuticura soap, assisted when necessary by anointings with Cuticura ointment.

### Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Newport.

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.  
Lieut. John H. Newton, Commander.  
Torpedobombs Blakely, Dupont, Morris and Porter.

### RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

BALTIMORE (receiving ship). Comdr. Armistead Rust. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.  
CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). John H. Dayton. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Reina Mercedes and Cumberland are auxiliaries to the Constellation.  
FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. John G. Quinby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.  
HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. James P. Parker. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Seales. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. Guy W. Brown. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Manila is an auxiliary to the Independence.  
LANCASTER (receiving ship). Comdr. William W. Gilmer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
NEWARK (station ship). Comdr. George W. Kline. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipsic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.  
PRINCETON (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bissett. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.  
ST. LOUIS (receiving ship). Lieut. James S. Woods. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is an auxiliary to the St. Louis.  
SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. William H. Crose. At the naval station, Guam, M.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal. The Supply arrived Dec. — at Guam to resume station after a trip to China and Japan.  
WABASH (receiving ship). Comdr. Charles P. Plunkett. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

### MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.  
ADAMS (Public Marine School, of Philadelphia, Pa.) Comdr. George F. W. Holman, U.S.N., retired. Address Philadelphia, Pa.  
RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.) Comdr. Charles N. Atter, U.S.N., retired. Boston, Mass. Mail should be addressed to Boston, Mass.  
NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York city). Capt. Harry M. Dombagh, U.S.N., retired. At berth, foot of East Twenty-fourth street, New York city.

### FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Guy H. Burrage. At Sausalito, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
FISH HAWK. Chief Btsn. William Martin. At Wilmington, Del. Address there.

### TUGS.

Active, Mare Island, Cal.  
Alice, Norfolk, Va.  
Accomac, Boston, Mass.  
Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.  
Chickasaw, Newport, R.I.  
Choctaw, Washington, D.C.  
Hercules, Norfolk, Va.  
Iroquois, Mare Island, Cal.  
Iwana, Boston, Mass.  
Locust, San Francisco, Cal.  
Massasoit, Key West, Fla.  
Modoc, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.  
Narkeeta, New York.  
Pawnee, New York.  
Pawtucket, Bremerton, Wash.  
Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H.  
Pentucket, New York.  
Pontiac, New York.  
Powhatan, New York.  
Rapid, Cavite, P.I.  
Rocket, Norfolk, Va.  
Samoset, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Sebag, Charleston, S.C.  
Sioux, Boston, Mass.  
Sotomoyo, Bremerton, Wash.  
Standish, Annapolis, Md.  
Tecumseh, Washington, D.C.  
Traffic, New York.  
Transfer, New York.  
Triton, Washington, D.C.  
Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.  
Vigilant, Yerba Buena, Cal.  
Waban, Guantanamo, Cuba.  
Wahnetta, Norfolk, Va.

### VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Alabama, New York.  
Alert, Mare Island, Cal.  
Annapolis, Mare Island, Cal.  
Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Pa.  
C-1, Newport, R.I.  
Constitution, Boston.  
Columbia, Philadelphia.  
Charleston, Puget Sound.  
Chattanooga, Puget Sound.  
Cleveland, Mare Island, Cal.  
Denver, Mare Island, Cal.  
Galveston, Bremerton, Wash.  
General Alava, Cavite.  
Gwin, Newport.  
Illinois, Boston, Mass.  
Kearsarge, Philadelphia.  
Kentucky, Norfolk, Va.  
McKee, Newport, R.I.  
Manly, Annapolis, Md.  
Miantonomoh, Philadelphia.  
Milwaukee, Puget Sound.  
Minneapolis, Philadelphia.  
Panny, Cavite.  
Portsmouth, Fort Monroe, Va.  
Puritan, Norfolk, Va.  
Relief, Olongapo, P.I.  
Restless, Newport, R.I.  
Saturn, Puget Sound.  
Talbot, Norfolk, Va.  
Terror, Philadelphia.  
Yankee, New Bedford.

### VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Alsea, Providence, R.I.  
Alvarado, New Orleans, La.  
Amphitrite, Memphis, Tenn.  
(En route St. Louis, Mo.)  
Boston, Portland, Ore.  
Concord, Seattle, Wash.  
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit.  
Mich.  
Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Dubuque, Chicago, Ill.  
Elfrida, Newbern, N.C.  
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.  
Foote, Newbern, N.C.  
Granite State, New York city.  
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.  
Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.  
Huntress, at St. Louis.  
Isla de Cuba, Baltimore, Md.  
Isla de Luzon, New Orleans, La.  
Machias, New Haven, Conn.  
Marblehead, San Francisco, Cal.  
Oneida, Washington, D.C.  
Ozark, Washington, D.C.  
Rodgers, Boston, Mass.  
Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.  
Somers, Baltimore, Md.  
Stranger, New Orleans, La.  
Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Tonopah, Hoboken, N.J.  
Vixen, Camden, N.J.  
Wasp, New York city.  
Yantie, Hancock, Mich.

### Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.O. (converted cruiser).

### FOREIGN ITEMS.

In the fifth volume (1911-12) of the Navy League Annual, published by John Murray, Albemarle street, London, England, the editor, Mr. Alan H. Burgoyne, devotes a chapter to the progress of the foreign navies, both as to material and personnel. Fine diagrams and half-tones are given of the important new ships of the various navies, and the Annual's statistical tables are full of information. In regard to the Dreadnought era, in view of the arbitration treaty with the United States, and the renewal of the British alliance with Japan, he says the present position, as also the prospects of the immediate future, are by no means discouraging. He remarks that to maintain the two keels to one standard, enunciated by the Navy League, it will be necessary to commence seven armored units between March, 1912, and the same date, 1913. In referring to protected cruisers and scouts, he is in thorough agreement with the Navy League program which claims an increase.

The annual death rate of England and Wales is an evidence of the beneficial results of national sanitation. The annual governmental health report for 1910 shows that the death rate per thousand living for England and Wales has fallen in the last four decades from 21.4 through 19.1, 18.2 to 15.3, and the rate of 1910 was twenty per cent. lower than in 1900. A large part of the diminution is due to the lessening of infant mortality, which was thirty per cent. lower in 1910 than in 1901.

In the courts-martial arising out of the stranding of the Niobe, of the Canadian navy, Commander Macdonald was honorably acquitted by the court; Lieut. Lord Alastair Graham, officer of the watch, was sentenced to be reprimanded; and Lieut. Charles White, navigating officer, to be severely reprimanded and dismissed his ship. Had the naval officers had their way the vessel would never have been sent to Yarmouth at all. That she did go there was due to the persistent requests of a local member of the Canadian House of Commons that the Niobe might be present at the celebration of the Yarmouth "Old Home week." According to the Toronto News, both Admiral Kingsmill and Commander Roper were opposed to such a course, and the latter officer is reported to have signed a memorandum pointing out that the Niobe's routine of drills and daily organization should not be interfered with except for important reasons, that naval opinion should be obtained before promises were given that a ship should visit a particular port on a given date, and that training work would be impossible if vessels were to be at the disposal of members of Parliament.

Comdr. Herbert N. Garnett, of the British Naval Ordnance Department, and fifteen of the crew of the battleship Orion were injured Dec. 12 as the result of the explosion of an oil tank. The Orion is lying in one of the basins at the dockyard, where she is being completed for commission. She is fitted out for the consumption of both oil fuel and coal. Besides the commander and crew four engineer officers were injured. All were badly burned or scalded on their faces and hands. Sixteen of the victims were in such serious condition that they had to be taken to the hospital. One of the engineer lieutenants rushed on deck with his clothes in flames. He was saved by members of the crew.

A building within the lines of the British army barracks at Aldershot has been placed at the disposal of a Jewish pastor to be used as a synagogue, both for the Jewish soldiers in the district and for the local civilian population. The expense of putting the building in condition for use as a synagogue is being borne by the government.

The German naval appointments for the ensuing winter half-year, just published, announce that the two chief admirals on the active service list will be Prince Henry of Prussia and Admiral von Tirpitz. There will be four admirals, thirteen vice admirals, and twenty rear admirals. The number of staff officers will be augmented by the promotion of seven frigate captains. The direction of the Imperial Marine Office will be taken over by Captain Hofmann, in succession to Rear Admiral Schütz, while Rear Admiral Scheer will succeed Vice Admiral Paschen as director of the General Marine Department. Several important changes will be made in the High Sea Fleet. The cruiser Deutschland is transferred to the second squadron. From the first squadron are transferred the cruisers Mecklenburg, Wettin and Hannover, their places being taken by the new ships, Ostfriesland, Thüringen and Helgoland. The cruiser Schlesien will also be transferred to the second squadron, to be replaced by one of the new vessels not yet named. The Blücher will be succeeded by the new Moltke and the Lübeck by the new Köln. The Roon will be put out of service. The cruiser Brandenburg will be replaced by the battleship Wittelsbach in the reserve squadron. The four training ships Vineta, Hertha, Viktoria Luise and Hansa will cruise in American waters, and the Blücher, a most modern vessel, will replace the Prinz Adalbert as gunnery instruction ship. Captain Wurmbach will take over the direction of the artillery school, and staff engineers Busing and Bode will direct the engineering corps.

It is understood that the German naval building program calls for an expenditure of \$90,000,000 to be spread over six years.

The Moniteur de la Flotte publishes a diagram plan of the two battleships which the Ministry of Marine hopes to lay down in 1912. The design, says J. L., in the Army and Navy Gazette, "resembles in many ways that of the Jean Bart and Courbet, but there is an important change in the matter of armament. Instead of twelve 12-inch guns, the ships will mount ten of 13.4-inch, all in double turrets on the middle line. The guns forward and abaft will be mounted as in the earlier ships, and will have about the same arc of training, being some 135 degrees, and probably a little more for the upper guns. Amidships, instead of two turrets on either broadside, will be one on the middle line mounting two of the new guns, and having an arc of fire of perhaps 100 degrees on the broadsides. There will also be twenty-two 5.5-inch guns mounted as in the other ships. The displacement will be about the same, namely, 23,500 tons. There have been labor troubles both at Lorient and Brest, and at the latter port electric wires were cut in the Jean Bart, whereby it appears some men were injured. The France has been put in hand at Lorient, and the Paris at the Chantiers de la Seyne, Toulon."

As to hull, armor and machinery the new French battleships, two of which are to be laid down next year, will be similar to the Jean Bart and Courbet, launched a few months ago. They will, however, mark a great advance in armament. They are to carry ten of the new 13.4-inch guns, two of these to be placed in a twin turret on the fore-castle; two superimposed, so as to fire over them; another pair between the funnels, on the same level as the second, and with a wide arc of fire on each

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broadside; a fourth pair aft on the level of the fore-castle, firing over the fifth pair on the upper deck level. All these guns are on the center line. In addition to this, eighteen 5.5-inch rapid firers will be carried in an armored central battery on the upper deck level, and four more behind armor, aft on the main deck; also four submerged torpedo tubes.

During the month of November the French Admiralty had \$5,000,000 worth of suspected powder thrown into the sea. This action followed the loss by explosion of the \$10,000,000 Liberté and her crew of 250.

Two eminent artists have been called upon to create a new uniform for the French army, a uniform that will combine utility, color and effect. The gray-green uniform tried in the recent maneuver proved to be quite as conspicuous as the old red overalls, etc. Red and blue are therefore to be retained by the French army as their clothing colors, for it has been found that, properly blended, and denuded of all glittering buttons and steel-work, the red and blue uniform is more suitable than khaki hues, for warlike operations in Europe. From the outset of the French experiments, trousers have given dissatisfaction, and the French soldier is henceforth to have knee breeches or pantaloons for marching in, a neat blue cloth laced legging taking the place of puttees.

The Italian Bersaglieri, noted for their marching powers, are being completely transformed. The men are being mounted on bicycles, and armed with automatic rifles capable of firing 100 rounds a minute. The 6th Battalion recently carried out a 2000-mile march to test a new pattern of military bicycle. Six thousand automatic rifles of the Genovesi-Rivelli pattern are now being manufactured at the government small-arms factory at Terni for the armament of the twelve Bersaglieri cyclist battalions.

All the guns and gun mountings have been removed from the Italian cruiser San Giorgio and sent to the works at Pozzoli for rehabilitation while the vessel is in drydock for repairs of injuries sustained in her recent run upon the rocks at Gaïola. The cruiser will be ready for service about May.

The three Russian Black Sea Dreadnoughts, whose keel plates were recently laid at Nikolaiëff, are to be named the Imperatritsa Ekaterina II., the Imperatritsa Maria and the Imperator Alexander III. They are being built under covered slipways, one at the Franco-Belgian Chantiers Navals and two in the Admiralty yards. It is not expected that the new vessels will be launched before the early spring of 1914. They will be completed early in the following year.

A Japanese battleship analogous to the Kawachi is to be laid down at Kuré. She is to be named Fusō, and will be constructed in the new 30,000-ton dock, to avoid any trouble in launching her.

The Japanese destroyer Harasume foundered in a storm off Cape Thema and forty-five of the crew perished. The Harasume was of the Thornycroft type, with a speed of thirty-one knots and a displacement of 365 tons.

### THE OUTLOOK FOR PEACE.

"Scientists tell us that the sea is gradually cutting the continents away."

"That being the case, I suppose the time will come when there won't be any land left above the water."

"It would seem so."

"Peace may some day be established after all."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Fisher, Witherspoon and Mackaye, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents: Issued week of Nov. 14—Machine for trimming cups or shells, Michael F. Cahill; small arm, Paul Mauser; practice apparatus for small arms, Horatio R. Hollifield; folding tent, Harry G. Hergelroth; anchoring tent pin, Samuel G. Gillespie. Issued week of Nov. 21—Firearm, Lyman H. Cobb; cartridge ejecting device for firearms, Hugo Borchardt; cartridge stop for magazine firearms, John D. Pedersen; sight for firearms, William Gerard Hoffmann; supplemental barrel for magazine firearms, Webster L. Marble; process of manufacture of smokeless gunpowder, Friedrich Alexander Ritschke, Germany, assignor to du Pont Powder Company. Issued week of Nov. 28—Gun adapted to fire at high elevations, Karl Voller. Issued week of Dec. 5—Gun with barrel recoil of uniform length, Walter Heilemann; hydraulic brake for guns, Karl Voller; searchlight projectile, Adolf Wunsche; charge for projectiles, Edmond Jandrier and George Spencer Merrill; torpedo net, Alfred D. Carnagy.

"How quickly our new Americans assimilate our ideas." "How now?" "I asked an Italian friend of mine if he wasn't going home to fight, and he tells me that he is paired with a Turk on the next block."—Washington Herald.



Letter No. 11, Dec. 30, 1911

If the vast number of letters I am receiving from readers of these weekly communications is any criterion, there are a great many substantial people—Navy men, Army men, Engineers, Inventors, Capitalists—who are figuring on the adaptation of the Edison Storage Battery to a multitude of new and valuable purposes.

Their eyes have been opened recently.

They now see the light.

In view of the unanimous demand for pertinent data, I think it expedient to give it here in condensed form. You will pardon the reference to price, as it is one of the items asked for.

This data will be followed up as rapidly as possible with curves of performance of the Stock sizes of Edison Cells before I enter into detail of the Special Heavy Duty Cells of sizes varying from 500 ampere hours to 15,000 ampere hours capacity.

All who desire data in advance of routine publication through these columns, have but to request it.

With the Compliments of the Season.

To be continued next week.

Notice.—This is one continued story of 52 installments which began in the Issue of Oct. 21 of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. To avoid repetition, I am referring to cuts previously shown. It is therefore desirable that each Issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL be filed for reference.

Respectfully,

MILLER REESE HUTCHISON,

Chief Engineer and Personal Representative of Thomas A. Edison.

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	B-2	B-4	B-6	A-4	A-6	A-8	A-10	A-12
Normal Output—Ampere Hours .....	40	80	120	150	225	300	375	450
Maximum Output—Ampere Hours .....	48	95	142	190	285	380	475	570
Normal Rate of Discharge—Amperes for 5 Hours.....	8	16	24	30	45	60	75	90
Average Voltage on Normal Discharge.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Normal Rate of Charge—Amperes for 7 Hours.....	8	16	24	30	45	60	75	90
Maximum Rate of "Boosting Charge" (for short time only).....	50	100	140	180	225	300	350	400

DIMENSIONS OF CELLS.

Length of Containing Can (determined by number of elements)...	1 1/2	2 5/8	3 13/16	2 11/16	3 13/16	5 1/16	6 3/16	7 3/8
Width " " " .....	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/4	5 1/2	5 1/2
Height " " " .....	7 13/16	7 13/16	7 3/4	12 3/8	12 3/8	12 5/8	12 5/8	12 3/4
Height Over All.....	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 7/8	13 7/16	13 7/16	14	14	14 5/8

WEIGHT OF CELL, IN POUNDS.

Weight of Each Cell Alone.....	4.6	7.4	10.5	13.5	19.2	27.5	34.	41.
Average Weight per Cell of Battery, Assembled in Trays.....	5.55	8.68	11.8	15.	21.	30.3	37.5	45.

PRICES.

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STANDARD TRAY DIMENSIONS (INCHES).

Width .....	6 1/8	6 1/8	6 1/8	6 1/8	6 1/8	6 1/8	7 3/4	9
Height Over All, Cells Assembled in Trays.....	9 5/8	9 5/8	9 3/4	14 5/16	14 5/16	14 7/8	14 7/8	15 1/2
Length, 2 Cell Tray .....	5	7 3/8	9 5/8	7 3/4	10	12 7/8	13 3/4	13 3/4
3 " " .....	6 7/8	10 1/2	13 7/8	10 7/8	14 1/4	18 1/2	19 3/4	19 3/4
4 " " .....	8 7/8	13 5/8	18 1/8	14	18 1/2	24 1/8	25 3/4	25 3/4
5 " " .....	10 3/4	16 3/4	22 3/8	17 1/8	22 3/4	29 3/4	31 3/4	31 3/4
6 " " .....	12 3/4	19 7/8	26 5/8	20 1/4	27	35 3/8		
7 " " .....	14 5/8	23	30 7/8	23 3/8	31 1/4			
8 " " .....	16 5/8	26 1/8	35 1/8	26 1/2	35 1/2			
9 " " .....	18 1/2	29 1/4		29 5/8				
10 " " .....	20 1/2	32 3/8		32 3/4				
11 " " .....	22 3/8							
12 " " .....	24 3/8							



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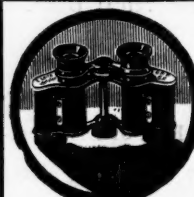
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